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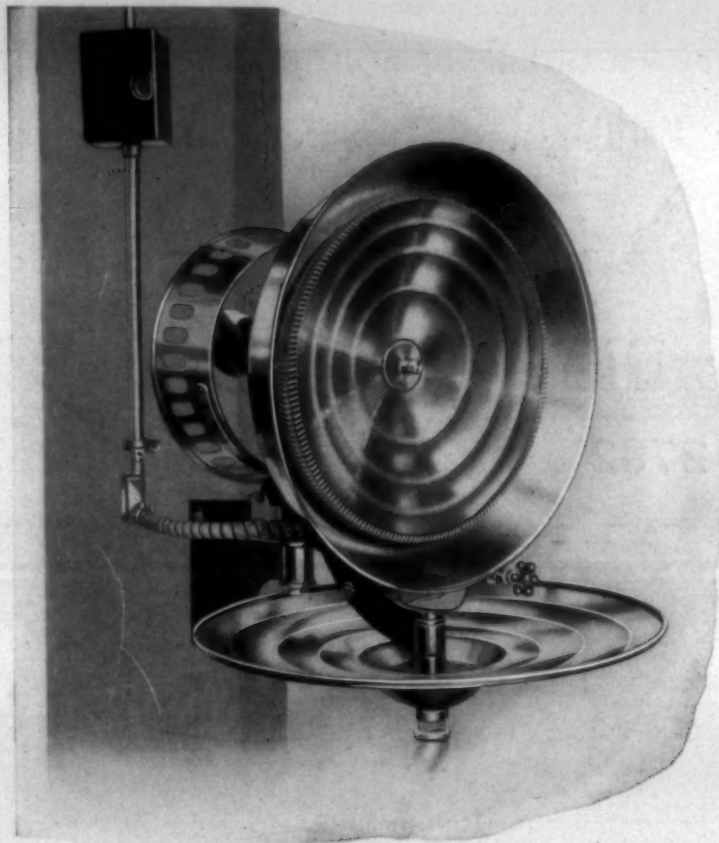
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 30

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1926

NUMBER 3



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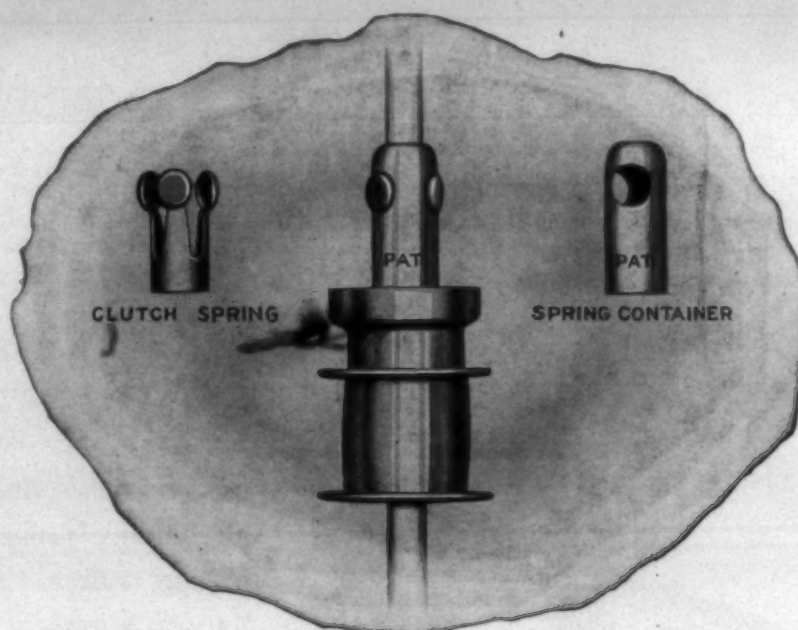


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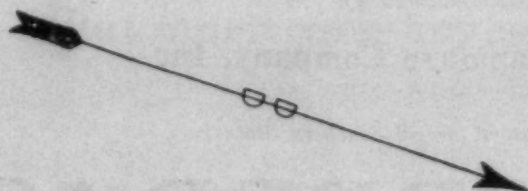
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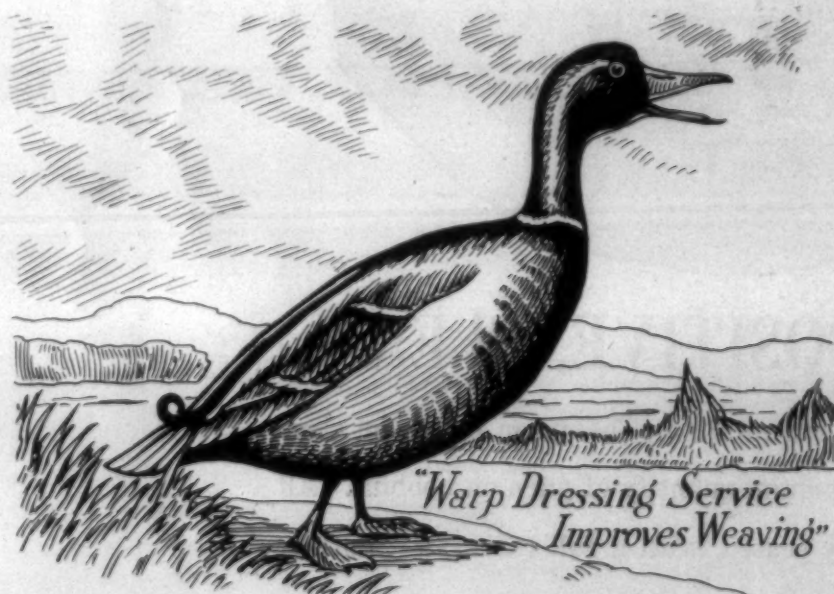
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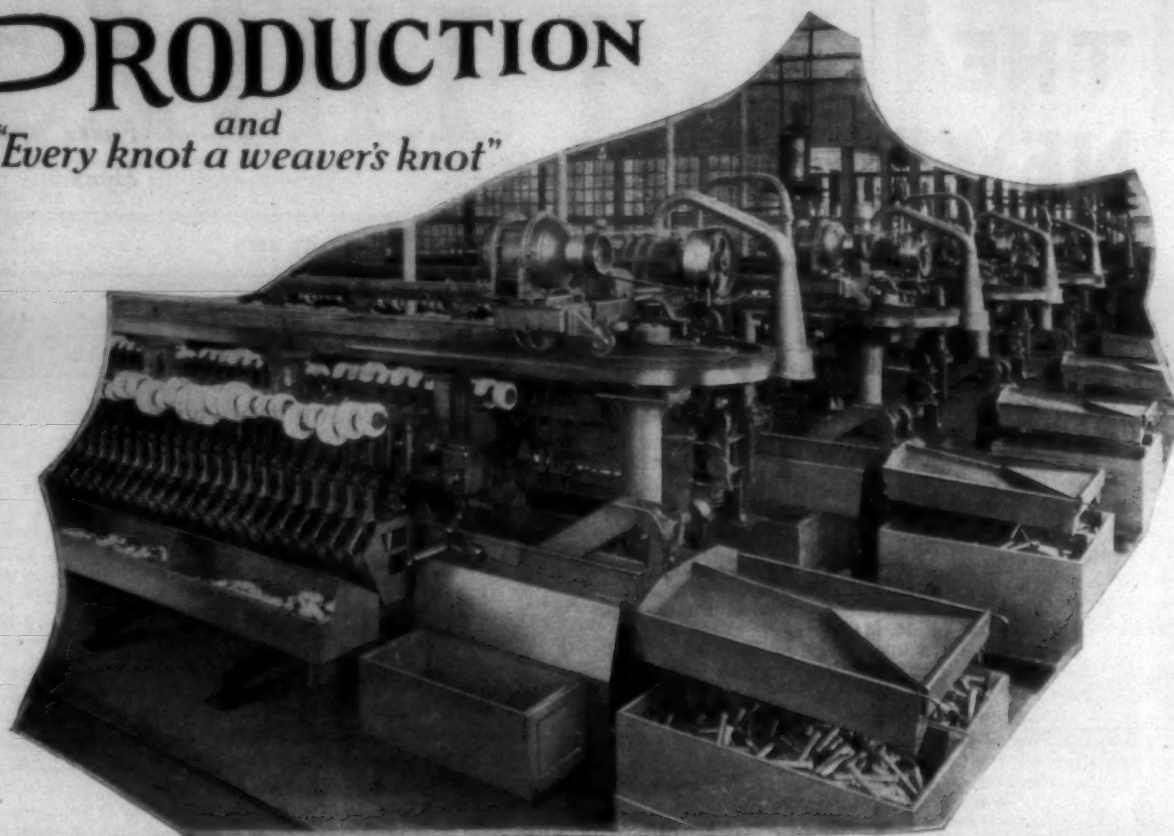
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VOL. 30

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1926

NUMBER 3

## *Meeting of Textile Operating Executives of Georgia*

**T**HE Spring Meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia held at the Ansley Hotel, Atlanta, March 9, was called to order by Robert W. Philip, secretary.

MR. PHILIP: I feel sort of like the doffer boy starting the mill this morning without the superintendent and officers present. There are two or three announcements I want to make.

First, as you know, George A. Frank is general chairman of the organization and planned to be here to act in that capacity, but I think a selling agent, or something like that, came down from New York yesterday and he couldn't get away. Oscar D. Grimes, one of the organizers of this Association and the present president of the Southern Textile Association, had planned to be here but he found it necessary to go to New York, I think, and he couldn't come and he asked me to give you his greetings and regrets.

Personally, I wish to apologize for the arrangement we have here this morning. This is not an alibi, but an explanation. We made arrangements in plenty of time to get the main room on the roof, but hotels are like cotton mills sometimes—they have too many assistant managers. One assistant manager gave us the main room, and another assistant manager gave it to the Photographers' convention, and, since the photographers started their meeting yesterday they got ahead of us.

With reference to registration, this is the first meeting of the year and those who wish to join may register after they leave the meeting. The table will still be down there after the meeting. The dues are \$2.00 per annum.

Between now and the luncheon, if any of you wish to attend the luncheon and wish to get tickets, we will give you an opportunity. This meeting will adjourn at 12:30 p. m. Then we will come back in for the luncheon and that will conclude the session.

Paul Seydel, as chairman of the Program Committee, has asked me to announce a meeting of the affiliated textile societies in Atlanta March 18th at the Lecture Room, Chemical Building, Georgia Tech. This comprises the American Chemical Society, American Society Civil Engineers, and several others which will have a joint meeting. The pertinence of it is the use of Rayon—a

chemical fiber—which will be discussed. There will be a representative of the Viscose Company and the American Cellulose and Chemical Company, who will be the main speakers of the meeting. A demonstration of cross dyeing with other fibres—cotton, silk, and so on, will be given. Mr. Seydel has asked me to extend to each of you fellows a cordial invitation to come to that meeting, 8 p. m., at Georgia Tech, March 18th, which I believe is Thursday of next week. I don't think there are very many mills in Georgia that have gone into rayon, but it will be good to get some dope on it.

I think most of you are familiar with just what this meeting is—a discussion meeting for taking up practical problems of the mill, according to the questionnaire.

We are delighted to have the visitors from other States, and I am going to ask that all the men from Alabama stand up so we can see you. (About 10). Now, South Carolina 1, North Carolina 2, and we have one from Providence also. We are certainly delighted to have you fellows with us and wish you would remember that at all of our meetings we are glad to have you and want you to participate in the discussion just as if you were members and located in Georgia mills.

As I said, Mr. Frank was to lead the Carding discussion but since he can not come we had to cast around and get someone else. I selected Frank S. Dennis, of Lafayette. He was already scheduled to lead the Spinning discussion and because he had given the matter some thought was a capital man to do it, and we proceeded to prevail upon him to also handle the Carding discussion. I would like to say in his behalf that he has not had much time to put in on the Carding section, as he has on the Spinning, but I am sure he is going to come out all right with the help of you men. He will probably tell you it will take co-operation from you fellows to make the meeting a success.

There are two points I want to mention here: First, it is the rule of the Association not to mention particular names of specific makes of machinery on a comparative basis—one equipment with another. Second, when you rise to speak, please give your name and the mill which you represent.

I am going to turn the meeting

over, now, to Mr. Dennis for the discussion of Carding and Spinning.

MR. DENNIS: I am afraid Mr. Philip did not apologize enough for me. I am entirely unprepared on the Carding discussion, and the fellows will have to blame him for any monotony that develops during the course of discussion. I will do the best I can, but the meeting will certainly be helped a great deal if we all get up and speak freely on any subject that is under discussion.

The first question that we have to take up this morning in the Carding discussion is:

**Would it be any advantage to install a Buckley type beater, of the same size and diameter, in the place of the first beater in breaker pickers? Why?**

MR. DENNIS: I think we want to amend that question a little and get into a general discussion of the from the blade to the Buckley type beater. By way of explanation, we understand a Buckley type beater is the old-fashioned porcupine beater that has the prongs riveted to the drum or shaft. It usually revolves in a downward direction. It is put out with larger diameters—30-inch to 40-inch—but, in changing from the blade to the Buckley type, it is necessary to stick to the same diameter that you have as a blade beater. Someone get up and give us an idea of the Buckley beater—tell us if you think it would be an advantage to make this change. How many use Buckley type beaters?

E. B. WISE (Martel Mills): I think it is an advantage to use the Buckley type for the reason that the Buckley prongs, going straight down, have better effect in tearing up the cotton than the blade beater, and we are installing them in practically all of our mills. We find that where we have them, the Buckley beater gets a better lick and the breaking strength is improved. We feel sure that we are going to put them in all the mills.

MR. DENNIS: Do you get about the same character of motes out?

MR. WISE: Yes—and practically 10 per cent more.

MR. DENNIS: In proportion, more good fibres?

MR. WISE: No—not quite so much. It depends on the setting of the grid bars.

MR. DENNIS: How many are using the Buckley type beater in their breakers?

MR. DENNIS: How many are using the blade type beater in their breakers?

MR. DENNIS: Someone has suggested I ask, what are the rest of you fellows using?

How many have made the change from the blade beater to the Buckley beater?

P. J. THOMAS: We use the Buckley beater—had them for the last four or five years. We took out the blade beaters. We found we didn't get quite as much white cotton. With the same settings you will get out a whole lot less white cotton.

MR. DENNIS: Same character of motes?

MR. THOMAS: No—don't look like the same.

MR. DENNIS: Have you noticed any difference in breaking strength?

MR. THOMAS: It's been so long I've forgotten.

MR. DENNIS: Do you think that with the same surface speed of your beater, with relation to the feed of the rolls, would count the beats per inch if you had a blade beater?

MR. THOMAS: The Buckley won't hurt your breaker laps like the blade.

MR. DENNIS: Anyone else any idea that would help us out?

MR. KREIDER (LaGrange, Ga.): I would like to ask about the speed of the Buckley beater? We are figuring on putting them in in our breakers and I would like to know if it makes any difference in the speed of the beater, and about the setting of the beater to the feed roll?

MR. JONES:  $\frac{3}{4}$  at the top and  $\frac{1}{4}$  at bottom. They don't take any white cotton at all—nothing but the dirt.

MR. DENNIS: We use it on 600 r.p.m. The surface speed is really what counts. The larger the diameter, the slower (lower) would be the revolutions per minute. We use about 600 r.p.m. and about the same setting between the beater and feed rolls that we would use on a blade beater. We get a heavier grade of motes, and as far as breaking strength is concerned we do not feel the Buckley beater is as harsh on the fibres as the blade beater. Some people seem to think the blade beater breaks up these heavier impurities and makes them harder to get out.

Is anything else to be brought up



in connection with that? What do you set yours at, Mr. Thompson?

MR. THOMPSON: Feed roll about 5-16.

MR. DENNIS: And your grid bar settings?

MR. THOMPSON:  $\frac{1}{2}$  at the top and  $\frac{3}{4}$  at the bottom.

MR. DENNIS: As far as grid bars are concerned, we have taken out the top grid bars, four of them, and left a blank space. However, I wouldn't advise anyone to do that unless they have their cotton in a fluffy condition because you might let out lots of fibres.

Is anything else to come up in regard to this beater discussion?

MEMBER: The English mills use the Buckley type on anything more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch staple or greater; on less than that they use the blade beater.

MR. DENNIS: Would that have any particular bearing on the discussion? Very few of us are using more than 1-inch staple cotton. Our discussion applies to its use on the shorter staples of cotton. Anything else?

W. A. CHANDLER: I would like to ask if they use the Buckley type, whether or not they have the vertical opener?

MR. DENNIS: Yes, we do.

MR. THOMAS: We use two vertical openers—run one vertical opener out of the bins through into another.

MR. DENNIS: Before we pass from the question, I suggest we discuss the relative merits of the 18-inch Buckley as compared with the usual size of about 40 inches diameter. I might say that one advantage of the larger diameter is in increased grid surface which gives more cleaning action. There is room for more grid bars because you have a larger circumference.

MR. THOMAS: We can't go to work and change our equipment to put in that—the 40-inch is the best. I have used Buckley 40-inch for years and don't think there is a better beater. We run at about 550 or 600 r.p.m.

MR. DENNIS: In order to put in that 40-inch you would have to buy an entire new beater section?

MR. THOMAS: Yes.

MR. LONG (Douglasville): We have a 30-inch Buckley with revolutions of 500. This equipment had to be changed in order to get the 30-inch beater, when we discarded the 18-inch.

MR. DENNIS: In changing from the 18-inch blade to a 40-inch Buckley you had to buy a new beater section?

MR. LONG: Yes.

R. A. MORGAN (Shannon): If you have a mixed equipment of 40-inch Buckley beaters—say, four breaker pickers, half with down stroke and half with up stroke—what effect would that have in your breaker laps? Supposing all of your finished pickers were alike; having four combination breaker pickers and all equipped with 40-inch Buckley type, and two being up and two being down, finishing pickers being all the same?

MR. DENNIS: How many have ever tried running a blade beater in the up direction? I am not pre-

pared to say. I have never tried the up direction, while I have heard of it.

R. A. MORGAN (Shannon, Ga.): With the machinery people, the latest type is the up stroke variety. It goes about two-thirds the circumference and has more cleaning capacity. I have two of that variety and two of the old style. I am just wondering what effect the two varieties would have on the laps.

The next question is:

What is the difference in the variation of the finished roving when allowing two pounds variation in the weight of the finisher lap instead of the customary one pound, provided no other changes are made?

MR. DENNIS: I am going to ask any of you that have made a test on the variation in the length of your laps to give us your experience in terms of per cent; and also, in discussing the question of two-pound variation instead of the customary one pound, that we speak of that as per cent. Forty-pound lap is about an average, so that two-pound variation would be 5 per cent; one-pound variation would be  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. In terms of length, can someone give us some idea of the variation in length due to knock off mechanism. Can someone give us something on that—their experience on measuring—and some idea about the amount of variation that they get. We would like to hear from them. I am sure a great many have made the test to see what variation they made in the length of lap. How many think that the variation in length would be less than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent?

MR. WISE (Martel Mills): I think  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent is just about right, provided your pickers are equipped with chains and chain drives; that is, chain sprockets and chain drive on your aprons,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in the difference of your length would just about cover it.

MR. DENNIS: Anyone else? How many think the variation in length exceeds  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. (No response). How many think it would exceed 5 per cent? (No response). I personally don't know. I do think that it would be foolish for us to try to regulate the weight in a per cent lower than the variation in length will vary. If we go 5 per cent in length, it would be foolish to control our lap within  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. However, if the variation in length would come under  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent we could control our weights on that basis.

MR. LONG (Douglasville): I have never tried a two-pound variation on lap. Never got over one pound. I would like to know how—if the standard weight was 43 and the results.

MR. CLARK (Charlotte, N. C.): Before a Carders' meeting at Charlotte tests were made by 25 mills holding the laps to one pound and also letting them run wild, and in both cases weighing the finished drawing. The evidence was that it made absolutely no difference in evenness in the yarn. In the first place, you have a difference in the length lap and moisture. No two

cards take out the same amount of strips, and those things usually equalize when coming through the drawing.

MR. DENNIS: Could you tell us if the most of the mills have two eveners in the pickers?

MR. CLARK: I don't know.

MR. DENNIS: How many are there here that let the laps run wild? Mr. Phillips, did you find any variation in your drawing?

MR. PHILLIPS: I did not. I haven't run a lap over in over two years. The variation is just as great today as it ever was. I never have a lap of two-pounds variation. My breaker laps were right around one-half pound variation.

MR. DENNIS: If you took out one of your eveners on your hoppers would you still let your laps run wild?

MR. PHILLIPS: I think so. I see no difference in it now than it was before.

MR. DENNIS: How many here let the laps vary two pounds? How many hold their laps to a one-pound variation? (These answers were indicated by the respective men holding up their hands). The majority, then, hold them to a one-pound variation. Any further discussion on this subject; if not, we will pass on to Topic 3.

What is the difference in the variation in weight and breaking strength of yarn when using one process of drawing instead of two processes, as is customary, provided no other changes are made except to adjust the draft on the drawing frames to maintain the same weight finished drawing with one process as with two processes?

MR. DENNIS: That is, make no change now except to adjust the draft. The speeds are not changed, nor the other conditions. What is the difference in the variation in weight. Has anyone made any test along those lines? (no response). I think we had better amend this question. I want to state what numbers of yarn you are spinning because it may have same bearing on the discussion of this question. We will change it to read:

(3, amended): What is the difference in variation in weight and breaking strength between 1 and 2 processes, and discuss it as a general question. How many use the single process of drawing? (indicate by holding up hands). Quite a few. Will some of you give us some idea of what your percent of variation was before and after?

MR. PHILLIPS: I made a test, weighed every sliver on my drawing in front and then I took six frames off one drawing and weighed it yard for yard, and could tell no difference.

MR. DENNIS: You reduced your speed?

MR. PHILLIPS: Yes—one half.

MR. DENNIS: What number yarn?

MR. PHILLIPS: The average is 23—I use 22.

MR. DENNIS: Staple cotton?

MR. PHILLIPS: 15-16.

MR. CLARK: I have been one of the pioneers in advocates of one process of drawing and find many

men who formerly did not agree with me, but who do now. In a few mill I visited recently, the superintendents told me that while they had been opposed to it one year ago, they had now adopted it. I am stockholder in three mills. In the occasion of superintendents coming to two of these mills, they told me they did not approve of the one process. They made tests and you couldn't get them to go back to two processes now. The average man who is using two processes is doing so because his father and his grandfather used them, and he has never made any tests. If they will make a test I believe they will go to one process. The drawing frame front rolls ought not to run more than 225 per minute. Any man running more than 225 ought to be fired, provided he is so situated that he has enough frames or the room to run 225 or less. The man who deliberately runs a drawing frame much above 225 ought to be discharged. Run reasonable speed with one process you will get satisfactory results.

MR. DENNIS: Cones of yarn, less than 40?

MR. CLARK: I know two mills running 40's and 50's with one process and making high grade yarns.

MR. WISE, Martel Mills: Any draw frame run over 225 is damaging. I believe two process is evidently better than one, provided you do not run them over 225. I tried this out fifteen years ago. The breaking strength is better in two than one. I agree with him on speed, but not on processes.

CLAUDE BROWN, (Atco Mills, Atco, Ga.): My father used two processes; I have changed to one, and have gone back to two.

MR. DENNIS: Average number of yarn?

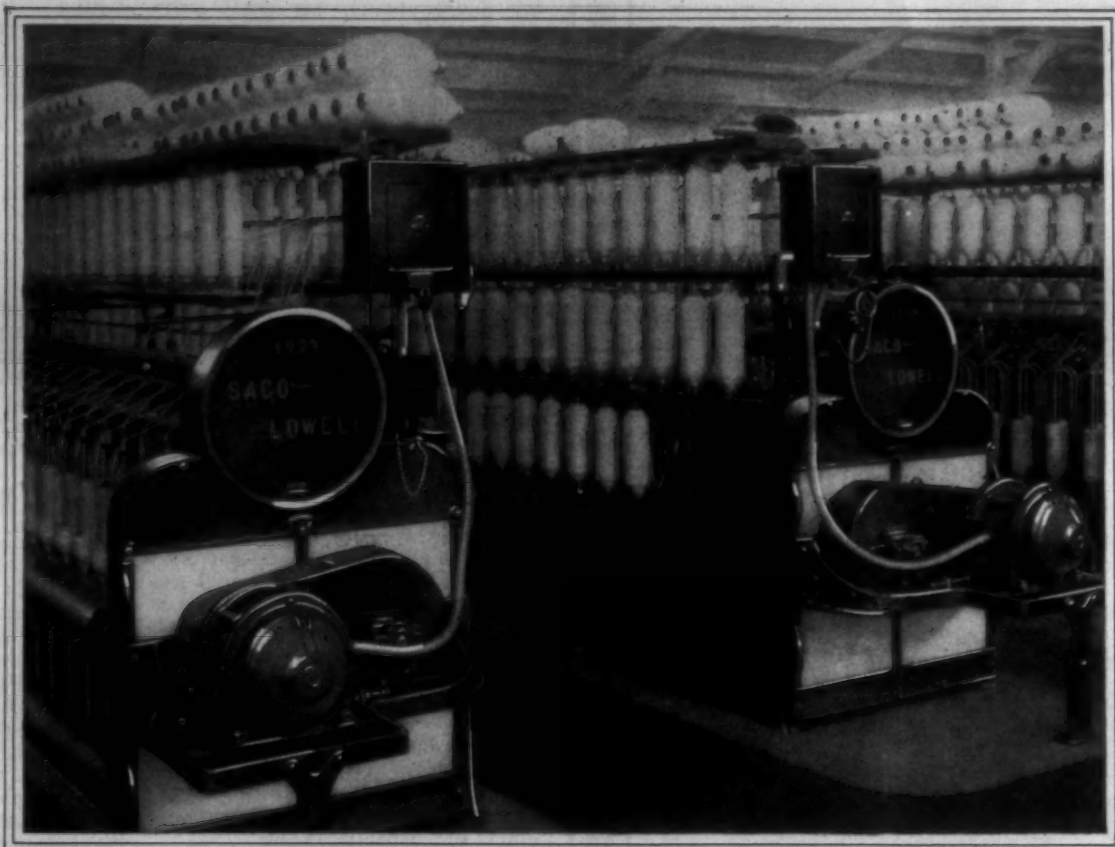
MR. BROWN: 20's to 22's.

MR. DENNIS: I think we should amend the question a little and go into a general discussion of the variation at the drawing frame. It occurred to me that it might be worth while to bring out the opinion of most of you here in regard to the best practice of adjusting the weight of the sliver on the drawing frame. I want to ask you—those who do not try to keep the same draft gear on each individual frame—hold up your hands. Most of us have tried to go through our mills and get the same draft gear on every frame all the way through—slubbers, intermediates, spinning and drawing—but it seems to be the opinion of a good many that it is good practice to vary that at the drawing frame to the extent that you put on each particular frame the draft it takes, and allowing the gears to run wild on the drawing, but holding them all the rest of the way through.

MR. DENNIS: (continued): Would anyone object to that as not being good mill practice? We have reduced our total variation by letting our gears run wild, because the drawing on one side of the house would be heavier than that on the other side.

R. H. MORGAN (Shannon, Ga.): I would think that in that case some other conditions should be changed besides the gears. I think if you have a row of drawing frames across your room and you get a heavier





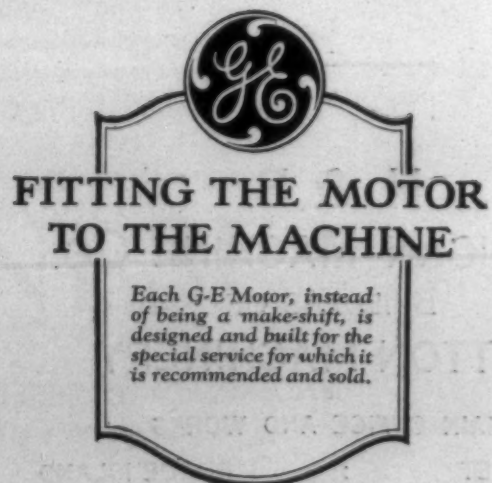
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sliver on one side than on the other, some other condition should be changed besides the year. Probably your humidity.

MR. THOMPSON, (Manchester): We never change any draft gears at all—unless we change from one number to another, and we run from 4's to 16's. We run through one process of drawing. We were running 450, and cut it down to 217 and we get just as good work as we did before.

MR. DENNIS: Same gear all the way through?

MR. THOMPSON: No. On six frames, we had to put a smaller gear on those to keep the sliver the same as the other.

MR. DENNIS: Due to difference in draft constant?

MR. THOMPSON: With our present type of pickers, what's the use of changing the drawing? You can go to any picker apron. You will find the cotton jumping; that holes close up and they jump first one place and another, and you have a thin place here and a thick place there. Your drawing frame can't help that. It is just as bad as it was before. The biggest trouble is in the picker—the manner in which it comes away from the beater. If the screen has a little hole in it the cotton is going to all blow to that point.

MR. KREIDER (LaGrange, Ga.): Our average numbers are 8s and I haven't changed the gears or weights in over three months. I keep all of my weights in the picker room. I don't see why it is necessary to change the gears on the drawing frame when you could keep your weights elsewhere with less trouble. I find that we get by mighty well with keeping our weights in the picker room.

MR. DENNIS: How do you adjust the weight of your cloth from your filling? That is, over our usual standard weight.

MR. KREIDER: In the picker room.

MR. DENNIS: I am talking about laps. We are working for a given weight in cloth. In order to get it we have to change a good deal. We get off of standard and then we want to get back sometimes.

MEMBER: We had not changed a gear on a loom in something over three years. Here's a spinner—he can tell you how long it has been since he changed gears for weight.

MEMBER: You can't change gears on a loom unless you change the pick. If we get into trouble about weights and want to remedy it we go to the spinning room. And if our weights get bad off on drawing the only remedy I know for that, without change of gear, is to go back to the source of the fountain; your picker room. If you keep your laps in the picker room to the variation of 1 pound you will not have to have much trouble. I don't see how you can turn your picker room loose and keep 30 to 40 pound laps. We have to watch our laps in our picker room. We have have a humidity table which we read about four times a day. If the atmosphere gets very heavy we change  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound. If it gets still heavier, we go to  $\frac{1}{2}$ . We don't wait until it rains, but we change right now. We have very little trouble with our weights, but

when we do and we want quick results we go to the spinning room.

CLAUDE BROWN (Atco Mills, Cartersville, Ga.): What sort of motion is that you can change to  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound.

MR. LEDBETTER (Douglasville): We have a Kitson picker that is equipped with an evener motion. We have a buckley and two wing beaters. We have an evener motion on our breaker and we do not have any trouble. I am the man that reads the board and have the change made and haven't had any trouble since we started that system. Been going 6 months and get good results. We have eveners on our finishers. Our evener works very simple. We also have idler swing arms on the belt. We also have a patent lap logger head. I have tested our Mr. Tice's patent logger head and they are very satisfactory.

MR. WISE (Martel Mills): On sheetings, we have been making that at Martel Mills 10 years, I use heavy humidity. Change on  $\frac{1}{4}$ -pound. If it not possible always to get it to  $\frac{1}{4}$ -pound. I haven't changed a draw frame gear, except tension, in three years. I haven't had a kick in three years on goods, except on a piece where a man stuck a knife through the cloth. We make pocketing goods, and it is made especially for strength—and I hope there are no Jews here. I haven't had a kick in ten years, and so I feel that I have good strength and efficiency. On draw frames, where the most of men have condemned the two processes of drawing is where they run the drawing like a fiddle string, and if you run it that way you are going to get a bad breaking strength. Don't run over 225 revolutions, and you will get proper breaking strength. We use 1-inch cotton and a low beater speed and try to clean it well. We make pocketing goods altogether—and haven't had a kick for several years so we must be on the right track. I weigh it myself, all the way through—back and front—three times a week—36 deliveries.

MR. THOMPSON: We don't run anything that fine. We run a 60-grain card sliver and 65 finished drawing—about a draft of 6 would be all right on that.

MR. PETREA: Would you recommend more than 6?

MR. THOMPSON: No.

MR. PHILIPS: Our card sliver is 62-grain; our drawing sliver the same.

MR. DENNIS: 6 draft?

MR. PHILIPS: Yes.

**Question No. 4. Is a draft of 7.00 too long on speeders? If so, why?**

MR. DENNIS: Wouldn't that depend upon the hank roving that you were making?

MEMBER: Yes, I think so.

MR. DENNIS: I don't think any one would use a draft of 7 if they could get by running a draft of six. How many run the lowest draft that they can on their speeders in order to keep up with the spinning room and avoid an excessive draft in spinning? As a general principle could someone give us the distribution of draft between the various processes. What process should carry the most draft, and where should the lowest drafts be? We all run the shortest draft we can



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on our spinning and after we get that we run as short as we can on our last process of fly frames and so on down the line, and I believe we are pretty well agreed that it is best to let the draft down the further you go. Here's one man (Mr. Claude Brown, Atco Mills) who reversed the process—put the high draft on the slubbers and the low draft on the speeders.

MR. BROWN (Atco Mills): I don't remember making the test.

MR. DENNIS: I beg your pardon, then—I thought it was yourself.

MR. BROWN: There has been some discussion in the trade papers—don't the English pretty well reverse the thing? Isn't their spinning draft a whole lot more than ours? And don't they laugh up their sleeve about our drafts?

MR. KLINK (Augusta, Ga.): Who put up the argument that a card broke up all the cotton? I ran card draft up to 65. I was on a 125 card draft—4, 5 and 6 on your fly frame. We ran card draft 165, front row up to 425, and it didn't help the yarn and I don't think it made it any worse. The only thing that we did do that would be of any great help we had about an 8 draft on speeder and we cut that down and it helped the yarn. We had a three process drawing at that time and we tried to cut back to two. 425 on the front row on three processes, running  $1\frac{1}{4}$  or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cotton. This was not Sibley Mills. We cut down to two processes and slowed the rolls down accordingly and results were more or less negative, and because they were negative we went back to three processes. I am not running any  $7\frac{1}{2}$  on speeders now and don't intend to if I can help it, but I did cut it down once to six and had a better filling. I have run card draft 165. If that hurt it I couldn't tell it.

MR. DENNIS: We are getting into deep water. Your idea of distribution is 4 on slubbers, 5 intermediates and 6 on speeders on three processes.

MR. KLINK: Yes. We don't see any particular difference in the yarn. I don't think high draft is good.

MR. DENNIS: I think 4, 5 and 6 a pretty good distribution. Sometimes we have to exceed this draft and I confess at the present time we are exceeding 6 by a whole lot on fly frames, but we have got as much draft in spinning as we can stand, and the next best place is in speeders, and we are getting very good results.

MR. STEEL: I would like to tell you what we had to do. We got some short cotton. Were running two processes, about 5.75 draft, 340 revolutions, and we had a whole lot of short cotton (we were supposed to be getting  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch cotton). We put all the drafts 6,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  and as much under 6 on the slubbers as we could get, and our work picked up. I believe that you have to be governed by the staple you are going to get—or the evenness—as to what draft you can use on your frames.

Question 5:

Should white waste carried back to the picker room from drawing frames and slubbers be ground or

otherwise treated before re-working in pickers? If so, what method is best?

MR. DENNIS: That refers to waste without any twist. Our sliver waste. We won't consider any roving waste in this question but consider as to whether or not it is better to take the sliver waste from the drawing and slubbers and cards and re-work it, push it through the waste machine, before we put it back into the work.

The general opinion of those who answered the questionnaire was that you should treat that waste as lightly as you could so it would not lap up on the beaters or rolls anywhere, would follow the stick on through; but a few said "We use a waste machine." I don't know whether they misunderstood the question and thought it referred to roving waste or not.

MEMBER: For my roving waste I use a hopper with a tin roll and it gradually goes out into the pipes and gives a gradual feed all the way through.

MR. DENNIS: That is roving waste?

MEMBER: No, that is our drawing waste.

MR. DENNIS: That is a feeding process?

MEMBER: Yes.

MR. DENNIS: In regard to re-working process, is it a good idea to treat the sliver waste as good as a roving waste. Sliver through waste machine?

MR. THOMPSON: Better, if you don't put it through there. The best way is to get it mixed the best you can, then through a waste machine.

MR. DENNIS: How many think it is best to treat that waste as lightly as you can? (Asked to indicate by raising hands).

How many think it best to re-work it before it is mixed?

The majority seem to be in favor of not re-working it, but putting it back and treating it as lightly as it can be treated.

Question 6:

How often should spindle steps on fly frames be oiled?

MR. DENNIS: As you get up, tell us what type of step you have; whether the plain or reservoir type. Some of the manufacturers of machinery have recently brought out a reservoir type of spindle step which requires less oiling, and I am a little bit afraid that unless we make that distinction we would go home and try out oiling the plain steps, and get ourselves into considerable trouble. Somebody tell us what you think about it. How often should they be oiled? "We oil every three weeks" is an answer I have here. He doesn't say whether he has the plain or reservoir type. I presume—

MEMBER: I have Woonsocket type. Oil every other week. I find I have no dry steps. If I wait three weeks I do have dry steps. Use a heavy oil.

MEMBER: We use the old type, and oil every three weeks.

MR. DENNIS: Anyone here from Trion?

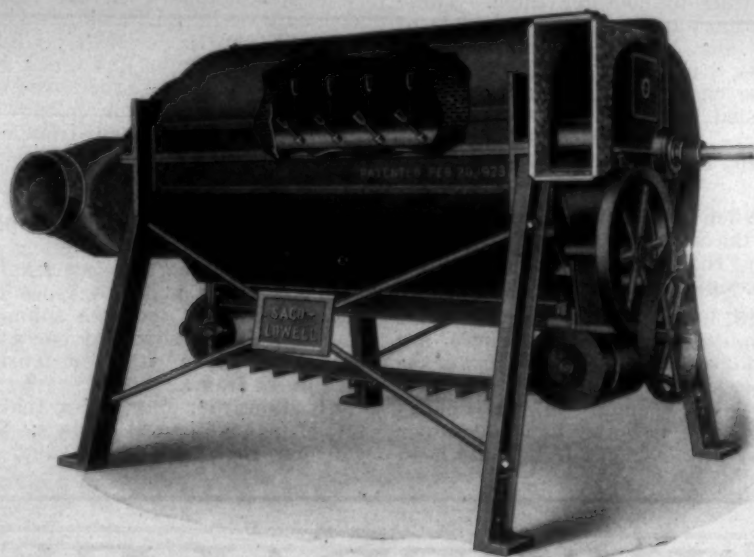
MR. COLBERT: We oil every four weeks.

MR. DENNIS: What type?



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MR. COLBERT: Woonsocket reservoir type.

MR. DENNIS: Here is an answer: If the reservoir on the steps are properly filled with a good grade medium oil it will not be necessary to oil oftener than every six weeks. Our customers would tell us we use too much oil all through the mill. Perhaps it would pay us to take two or three spindles and make a test on it. We use too much oil, and it is a very interesting proposition to find out just how far you can go without causing undue wear to the various parts of machinery.

MR. LONG: I think it depends upon where you put the oil, whether or not you have too much. If a man goes along blind-folded with an oil cup and looking over at some pretty girl, and thinks he is hitting the bearings, of course he would use too much no doubt; but I would hate to advocate the theory in our mill that we were using too much oil—oil is certainly cheaper than machinery. We have the frames oiled every other week. Plain type.

MR. DENNIS: I think it is not so much where we put the oil as to where it stays. If it is not needed, it goes out and gets where we do not want it.

Before we go to the spinning questionnaire there is one question that I requested to bring up as a party has a definite problem and wants an answer from some of those present today. He wants to re-work his vacuum strips.

MEMBER: I would like to say, "there ain't no such a way."

MR. HAINES: If the gentleman is going to work it back, there is not any good way to do it. It hasn't any business in there, unless he has a low grade of work. I had a feeder made and let it go right on from the vertical opener to the condenser, to each one of the hoppers.

MR. DENNIS: You didn't re-work it before it mixes?

MR. HAINES: It goes into each machine so that it would get its proportionate part.

MR. REVIERE: It can be worked in colored work if you have a dye house. You can't use it in white cotton.

MR. DENNIS: We can spare perhaps a few minutes more for the carding discussion. If anyone has a definite problem they would like to bring up I think now is the proper time to consider them. These meetings are held for the benefit of the men attending them. If you have a problem, let us know.

No one responded, so Mr. Dennis opened the Spinning Discussion.

#### Spinning Discussion.

MR. DENNIS: The first question is:

**When the work is running fine all the way through the card room, why is it that the spinning will sometime run bad and ends lap up?**

MR. LONG: That question covers a multitude of sins! There are various things that will make the spinning run bad, when you have got good carding. (a) Not changing your traverse at the proper time—the overseer letting the head

doffer tell him it has been changed, when it hasn't, so he could get on the outside; (b) Standing oil in the cups when it ought to be on the machinery; (c) bad rolls; (d) rolls not properly cleaned; (e) humidity; (f) the bands not having the proper tension on them; (g) dry rolls. These are a few of the many things that will cause spinning to run bad, and there are several other things but these are the only ones I care to mention.

MR. DENNIS: In order to bring this question down to the point of advantage, I think it would be good to select the various causes and to make a list of them, as the answer of this meeting to that question. We will take what Mr. Long has given you and put down the different things having some bearing on bad running spinning when everything is going good in the drawing room.

MR. WISE (Martel Mills): I happen to remember when I was a boy that I took a spinning room, and the card room was running splendidly. I was having so much trouble I went to the superintendent and said "I am going to quit—I can't run the spinning—the carder is tightening on the tension too much." He didn't like me. He was tightening up a notch or two on the Saco frames, just enough to make the speeders run good, but it tore the spinning to pieces. So I should say one good reason would be (h) tight tension on the fly frame.

MR. Edwards: Supposing that a few of us have honest carders: We get our roving in good shape, I

would add that (e) bad skewers might cause your roving to be stretched a little. You can't always depend on doffers to change traverse and I have section men to do that twice a week. So far as oiling is concerned, I have to bone my boys a good deal not to get too much oil. It disfigures the steel rolls. (k) badly worn flutes; (l) seeing that the roller covering man gets his flannels long enough. It will keep your ends down all the time; (m) And continuous motion on your roving traverse.

MR. MORGAN: I would suggest (n) the regulation of your traverse in proportion to the diameter of your yarn. (o) Another thing, is plumb your spindles; (p) and your feed guides are sometimes worn.

MEMBER (from Walton Mills): The carder has had some bad cotton—has it on his hands—and the spinner has it to contend with.

MR. DENNIS: You would suggest (q) short staple cotton has something to do with it?

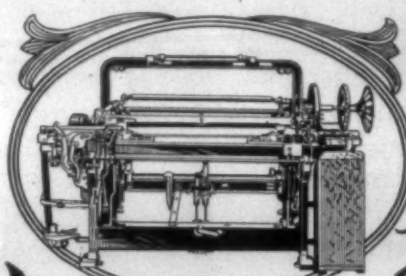
MEMBER (from Walton Mills): Yes.

MEMBER: (r) Too little twist in the roving; and (s) improperly controlled humidity and temperature.

MR. DENNIS: You think the temperature and humidity go hand in hand? Answer: Yes.

MR. DENNIS: I would like to say this in regard to humidity and temperature: A good many of us have regulators for our humidifiers that work on the principle on a certain

(Continued on Page 26)



## NORDRAY LOOMS

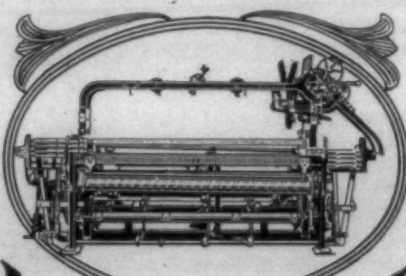
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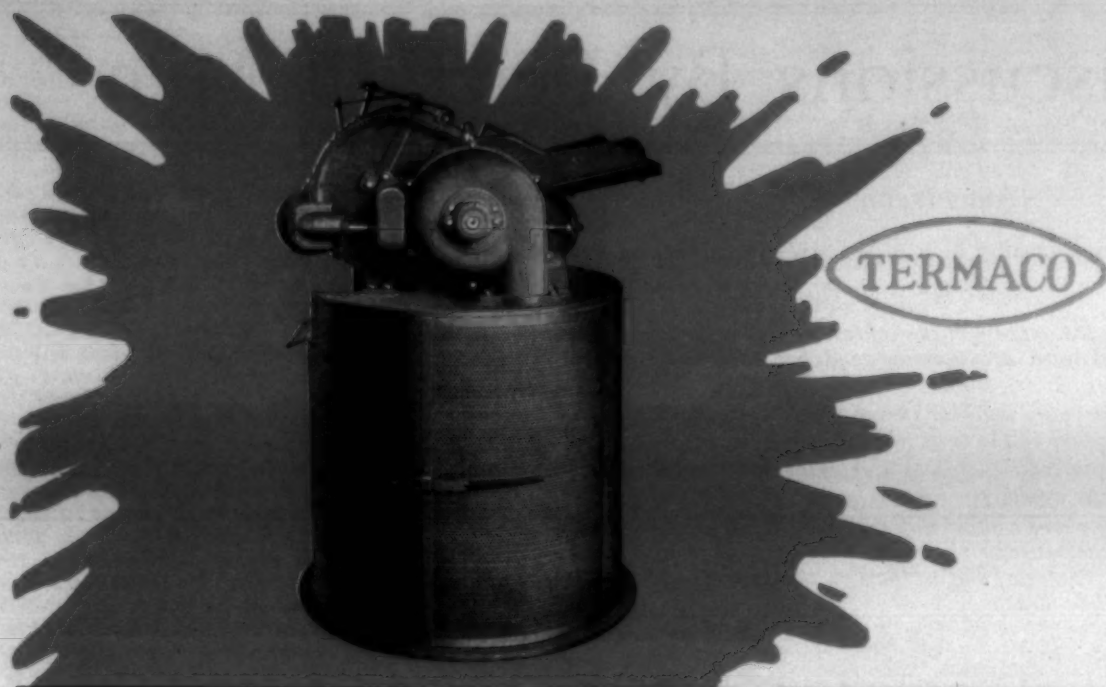
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Charlotte, North Carolina

# Practical Discussions By Practical Men

## Pick and Pick Loom.

Editor:

Will you please publish this question—What is a pick and pick loom—How does it differ from other looms? Dunno.

## Can Yarn Be spun on Bare Spindle of Ring Frames.

Editor:

Has anybody made a success of spinning yarns on the bare spindles of ring frames? Curious.

## Finishing Room Cleanliness.

Editor:

I realize the importance of keeping clean in the finishing room, and I have always tried to keep my finishing room as clean as possible. And yet there are always some new things coming up that puzzles me about the origin of the unclean spots which now and then show up on the cloth. Just when I think I've got everything in the best of shape, then the superintendent will come in and show me some new and strange unclean defects which baffles my ability to locate in my department. Therefore, I have decided to put this up to your Discussion Department. I am wondering if other finishers are ever bothered in this way.

Puzzled.

## Beating Strength of Warp Yarns.

Editor:

I would like to ask a question in regard to breaking strength in spinning warp yarns. I am in charge of carding and I will give some information about my lay-out. I have the pickers with the aprons off in a room and bring the cotton to the breaker with a fan, and have the automatic feed. The first beater on breakers is a three-blade beater set to feed rolls  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch. The second beater on breakers is set to feed rolls 3-16 of an inch, 2-blade beater. Intermediates, 2-blade beater, 3-16-inches to feed rolls and on the finishers I have the 3-blade Kirchener beater set 3-16 to feed roll. My breaker laps weigh 20 ounces to the yard, intermediate laps weigh 16 ounces to the yard and finished lap weighs 11  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounces to the yard.

My cards are Saco-Pette and I have the top flats set to .010 of an inch; feed plate to licker-in .012; licker-in to cylinder .007; back plate to cylinder .022; bottom screens to cylinder back end .022 taper to 3-16 on front; front plate bottom edge to cylinder .022; doffer to cylinder .007; doffer comb to doffer .010, making sliver per yard.

I have Saco-Pette drawing, 6 deliveries, 6 ends to each delivery, rolls set just as close as I can get them, making 56 grain sliver on first drawing. The second drawing is set ex-

## Announcing a Prize Contest

Beginning May 1, 1926, we will run a contest upon the subject,

### CAUSES OF BAD RUNNING SPINNING

For the purpose of the contest we will assume that the lapper room and card room are running good but the spinning room is running badly.

How many different things could cause the bad running spinning? Which would be the most likely causes?

If you took charge of a spinning room under such circumstances what steps would you take to make the work run good?

The above contest was suggested to us by a question contained in the questionnaire of the recent meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia, and we believe that the contest will produce many worth while ideas.

The writer of the best practical article contributed to this contest will receive \$25.

The second prize will be \$15 and the third prize \$10.

We will ask seven practical mill men to act as judges of the contest.

actly like the first, making 62 grain sliver.

I have Saco-Pette frames. My slubbers are making 48 hank roving, rolls set as close as I can get them without touching and the intermediate making 95 hank roving with rolls set just as close as I can run them. The speeders are making 3.00 hank roving.

The work is running good everywhere. The spinning and weaving runs good, but the breaking strength seems to be low. I want to know if there is anything I can do to help or is the trouble in the spinning room. I would like to hear from as many readers of this paper as possible. I am a constant reader of the Southern Textile Bulletin and am now working for a company that furnishes each overseer with a copy each week.

### Breaking Strength.

If any further information regarding my work, address me through the Bulletin.

### Answer to Dunno.

Editor:

A yarn strength breaking machine is nothing more nor less than a weighing machine made in such a form that the yarn can be weighed against its own strength until the yarn breaks. The pointer on the dial always points to the figures which will indicate the pounds avoirdupois at which the yarn broke under the strain. In other words, the yarn is strained to the breaking point instead of being weighed for dead weight. The scale can be regulated or balanced the same as by any other scale, by simply loosening the screw on the back of the weight and raising or loosening this weight. If a 100 pound weight be attached to the hook of a yarn breaking machine, it should weigh exactly 100 pounds, as indicated by the dial pointer. If the pointer varies from

the 100 pound mark, then the scales are not correct and must be regulated.

Balance.

### Answer to Mass.

Editor:

Strange as it may seem, filling yarns can be twisted harder than warp yarns and yet be woven without kinking, if the handling of hard twisted filling is understood. Such fillings must be wet down and then well steamed and then allowed to set for several hours.

One of the largest and most successful cotton mills has woven filling very commonly up to 9 square and at times up to 12 square, when making special voiles. Tough.

### Answer to Yarno.

Editor:

If allowed the use of space in your valued department of information. I will be glad to throw some light on the question asked by "Yarno" on twist effects in cloth.

In the first consideration, in the past and considerably so in the present world of textiles, new things are much held back because of the easier way of the least resistance. For example, many mills do not consider it wise to make yarns of both left and right hand twist, because of the danger of getting them mixed. Again it is much harder work to design such goods, also to weave them, therefore the way of the least resistance carries the day. However, there are at the least two mills, to the writers knowledge that have greatly profited by taking advantage of this matter. One mill lured to introduce fillings into goods twisted with a fraction of 9 to 12 square. They succeeded so well with this that they secured large orders and made a great deal of money. They handled this filling without kinking and made a superior fabric for which there was much

demand. Another mill originated a special line of dress goods by having reversed twist in the warps and right hand twist in the filling. This made an attractive line of fancy voiles. A new line of bandage cloth was made by having every other end in both the warp and the filling a reversed twist.

The above are only the few beginnings of the many uses which twist can be made to play new effects on the face of fabrics. Following are some suggestions which may aid "Yarno."

Regular, also harder and softer twisted yarns alternating in the warp by single ends, by pairs or by threes of same mixed. To be covered by regular filling, or by harder twisted fillings, by single ends, pairs or tapes of each set or mixed, etc. Above to be started with plain cloth, then worked up into twills, and fancies, white and colored.

Now if a hard end be twisted with a softer end, and by alternating between and reversed twists, and by varying the plies, and by varying the colors, and the patterns, an endless variety of new effects can be brought upon the face of fabrics which have not hitherto been brought about. I hope "Yarno" may secure some new ideas from the above suggestions.

New Idea.

### Answer to Twist.

Editor:

In answer to the recent question by Twist as to what puts the twist in the yarn, there seems to be a variety of opinions about this. Some men say it is the belt, some the pulley, the cylinders, the hands, the spindle, the whorl, the bobbin or the twist gear. It is reasonable to suppose that a combination of these things, properly arranged, puts in the twist. We find that the traveler does not put the twist in because when a ring flies off, the yarn continues to be twisted just the same. The only function that the traveler has is to hold the yarn in place so that it can be laid on the bobbin and wound upon it with proper tension.

Does the spindle put the twist in? Well, sometimes a bobbin remains only half way on the spindles and though the spindle is going at full speed, the yarn is only half twisted. So we can't rely on the spindles altogether.

The bobbin comes in for a consideration. If the bobbin could talk it would say "give me a good grip on the spindle blade, and I'll put the twist in the yarn for you right." But the bobbin is already  $\frac{1}{2}$  full of yarn and does not touch the end that is being twisted at all. What then puts in the twist? The answer is—the combination of the power thru the sun, and by using water to turn turbines by steam or water—propelled, and which in turn makes the shafting, motors, cylinders, bands, spin-



dles, bobbins, and finally the yarn on the bobbin revolve, and the yarn being fastened to the sliver coming thru the rolls puts in the twist. So the last link in the combination which applies the power to, and compels the yarn to be twisted is the yarn itself which has just been twisted and wound onto the bobbin.

Another proof that the yarn on the bobbin not only puts in the twist but after the twist gear has been put on of the size wanted, the amount of yarn on the bobbin regulates the turns per inch in the yarn from the time the bobbin is empty until the bobbin is full. The spindle and the bobbin, also the front roll run at a fixed speed, but the twist varies according to the amount of yarn on the bobbin. Therefore the yarn on the bobbin is what puts the twist into the yarn and regulates the amount of twist after the twist gear is set. It cannot put twist in without the power being applied to itself thru the combination back of it and which makes it revolve and puts the twist in, but there must be yarn on the bobbin, and to be revolved with the bobbin, before the continuous process of twisting yarn can proceed regularly and orderly. So after using much printers ink the problem is now solved for the first time. Kinky.

### Million Dollar Silk Farm

Darlington, S. C.—The Darlington Chamber of Commerce has been instrumental in interesting operatives of a silk enterprise now in process

of formation in locating in Darlington.

It is understood that the company is to be capitalized at \$1,000,000. A lease was entered into by which the enterprise has obtained timber rights on Mulberry trees which grow not far from this city. About 600 acres are in the track leased and it is expected that land in Darlington for a Mulberry orchard and plantation will be acquired within the next few days.

### Casablanca Corporation to be Organized

Greenville, S. C.—The organization meeting of the American Casablanca Corp., which will manufacture the Casablanca long draft spinning attachments, will be held in New York March 25, it was announced here.

The company will be incorporated under the laws of Delaware and will manufacture and sell the Spanish system which recently was approved by A. H. Cottingham, general manager of the Victor Monaghan Mills, on a visit to that country. The spinning frame attachments are now being made at Whitinsville, Mass., but at the organization meeting plans will be perfected looking toward the establishment of a plant for this purpose. It is possible the plant may be located in Greenville, but those interested in the movement believe that it will be somewhere in the New England States.

The legal phase of the incorporation plans are now being prepared

by New York attorneys and will be submitted at the meeting to be held March 25. Those from Greenville who will attend the meeting are T. A. Marchant, president of the Victor Monaghan Mills, and S. M. Beatie, of the Piedmont Manufacturing Company, Piedmont. It was announced that approximately 125,000 spindles in Southern and Eastern mills are soon to have the Casablanca attachments added, the sales having been made within the last few weeks.

Announcement also was made that the entire plant of the Victor Monaghan Mills at Walhalla will have this equipment, while plans call for the placing of the attachments on the 18,000 spindles at the Apalachie plant of the Victor Monaghan chain. Around 3,000 spindles in the Monaghan Mill here and 5,000 in the Piedmont Mill also will have the Casablanca attachments added.

F. Permanyer, representing the original makers of the Casablanca long draft spinning attachments, is now in this city supervising the installation of the equipment in the Monaghan Mills and the plants at Aplache and Piedmont.

Mr. Marchant stated mill men from Spartanburg, Union, Charlotte, Anderson, Ware Shoals and many other points in this State, as well as in Georgia and North Carolina, recently inspected the equipment in the Monaghan Mills and had been highly impressed with its possibilities.

The Casablanca system, it was

explained, eliminates one process in the roving department. In fine goods mills two processes are eliminated. With these attachments installed, card rooms, need to be only two-thirds as large as at present, and less labor will be required, it was stated.

### A New National Developed Black

Under the name National Diazine Black VJ Conc., the National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., has brought out a new developed black that resembles the well-known Diazine Black V in its general characteristics, at the same time offering certain advantages over the latter. This new product is particularly adapted for dyeing half-silk hosiery, as well as for the production of fine, bloomy blacks on plain and mercerized cotton, real silk and the various kinds of artificial silk, with the exception of acetate silk.

Diazine Black VJ Conc., possesses excellent solubility and level-dyeing properties, as well as good fastness to light and perspiration and excellent fastness to washing, features that commend it for use in dyeing blacks on socks and stockings. It is applied by the usual three-bath diazotized and developed process, using National Developer DB for full blacks, or National Developer B for Blue-blacks. After developing, rinse, soap-rinse and scroop with a small amount of acetic acid. Finally drain, whiz and board. 50 workmen are employed.

# RAYON REEDS

On account of the ever-increasing use of Rayon (artificial silk) by Southern cotton mills, we are making a reed particularly adapted to the Rayon yarns.

Special attention is necessary to the finish on the wire used in these reeds, which finish requires approximately three times the length of time usually given to regular reed wire.

There is, however, absolutely no extra charge for this special finish as we invoice Rayon reeds at our regular standard prices.

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### New England Office:

634 Grosvenor Bldg., Providence, R. I.

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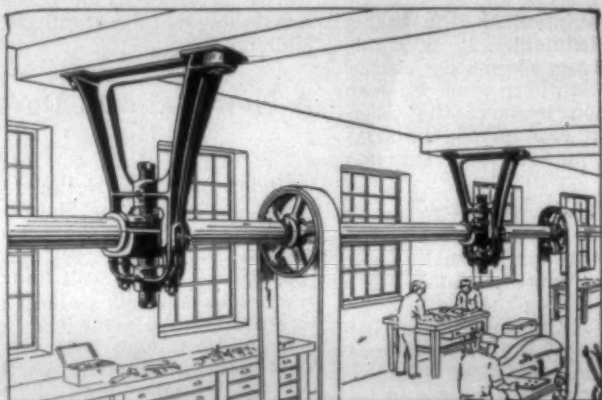
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Greenville, S. C.

Visit the Wood's Exhibit at the Textile Show, Boston, April 12-17. You'll find a welcome in Booth 415.

## Plans For Carders Meeting

THE Carders' Division of the Southern Textile Association will meet in Spartanburg, S. C., on April 2nd. J. O. Corn, chairman of the Division has just issued the questionnaire, given below and is anxious to get reports on it from as many carders as possible. Mr. Corn states that it is the desire of the Southern Textile Association to furnish at the meeting some standards for record as well as for the benefit of the American Society of Testing Materials and the questionnaire is issued with a view of collecting important data for this work. The questionnaire follows:

### Questionnaire on Carding.

Product of Spining Room to be considered \_\_\_\_\_ Warp and \_\_\_\_\_ Filling.

### Openers.

1. Method of preparing Mix. (a) Number of bales used in mix? (b) Manner of Feeding? (c) Use of Ageing Bins?
2. Type of Opener—State preference of Single or Tandem Opener. (a) Horizontal Opener? (b) Vertical Opener?
3. Which is the most desirable for Vertical Opener? (a) Perforated Screen? (b) Grid Bars?
4. How should the grid bars be set so as to give best results?
5. Per Cent of Waste removed with: (a) Horizontal Opener? (b) Vertical Opener with grid bars or with perforated screen?
6. Reworking Returned Waste: (a) Method Used for Feeding? (b) Sale Proportion or Per Cent?
7. Considering 10 hours as a day, what is the production per day per machine?
8. Humidification of Opener Room: (a) Do you use Humidifiers? (b) If so, where should the humidity be held?

### Picker Room.

1. Do you use one Process, or two Process?
2. Do you use double or single section Breakers?
3. Do you use evener or Breaker Pickers?
4. (a) On double section pickers, what beaters used, first and second? (b) On single section pickers, what beaters used, first or second?
5. (a) How often should pickers be torn down for cleaning and inspection? (b) Does it increase the efficiency?
6. (a) How are laps on creels divided  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ , F? (b) What method is used in reworking lap and sliver waste? (c) Where should it be returned?
8. What is your beater speed and blows per inch on the (a) Breaker? (b) Intermediate or second beater of breaker? (c) Finisher?
9. Production of pickers in yards per minute: (a) Breaker? (b) Intermediate? (c) Finisher?
10. Humidification: (a) Do you have humidification? (b) Where should humidity be held? (c) What is the effect on Cleaning?

11. (a) What per cent of waste is gotten on Breaker, Intermediate, Finisher, Pickers? (b) What is the condition of the waste?
12. Settings on Breaker, Intermediate and Finisher: (a) Beater to top grid? (b) Beater to bottom grid? (c) Beater to feed roll?
13. Draft used on different pickers?
14. What improvements have been made by the addition of patented devices and to what extent have they helped?
1. What weight sliver do you run on 45" and 40" cards? (Product to be \_\_\_\_\_ Warp and \_\_\_\_\_ Filling)
2. What are your speeds for (a) Cylinder? (b) Doffer? (c) Licker-in?
3. What is your draft?
4. What is your production per machine for a 55 hour week?
5. Per cent of waste taken out on cards: (a) Fly? (b) Strips?
6. How often is waste taken from card?
7. At what condition is it uneconomical to redraw cylinder fillet which has become slack without abuse?
8. Grinding: (a) How long? (b) How often?
9. Stripping: (a) How often? (b) What is method Brush or Vacuum?
10. Settings: (a) Doffer to cylinder? (b) Cylinder to flats? (c) Doffer to comb? (d) Cylinder to Licker-in? (e) Cylinder to screen? (f) Licker-in to feed plate? (g) Licker-in to mote knives?
11. What type of oil used in comb boxes?
12. Humidification: (a) How much humidity for best results on cards?

### Drawing Frames.

1. Process of Drawing (a) One Process? (b) Two Processes?
2. What is the remedy for uneven tension on the drawing sliver with metallic rolls?
3. What is your front roll speed? State the diameter of the roll and speed for  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ",  $1\frac{1}{4}$ " and  $1\frac{3}{4}$ " diameters.
4. Give roll settings for Western and Local Cotton. Front to Second, Second to Third, Third to Fourth.
5. What weight sliver do you make: (a) Breaker? (b) Finisher?
6. What is your draft? Breaker and Finisher?
7. What is the best method of creeling the drawing frames? Why?
8. How often should rolls be cleaned to give best running work?
9. What kind of oil used on Metallic rolls?

### Slubbers.

### Fly Frames:

1. What is your hank roving on the slasher?
2. What is your twist per inch for the above hank roving?
3. What is your draft?
4. What is your lay per inch?
5. Front Roll Speed? 1 3-16-inch roll? (b)  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch roll?
6. Kind of top rolls (a) Leather? (b) Cork?

(Continued on Page 29)



# HOUGHTON

## SERVICE

### *An Appreciation*

by Chas. E. Carpenter,

Near Editor of

*The HOUGHTON LINE.*

I never liked the word "efficiency." An efficiency engineer always gave me a bad pain. There were undoubtedly good efficiency engineers, but it was my hard luck to never meet one. An expert efficiency engineer always seemed to me to be a fellow who charged a big fee to tell the owners, that what you practical mill men were doing every day, could not be done.

I have never been backward coming forward and expressing my opinion about the expert efficiency engineer, therefore, neither my Company, the Houghton Products, nor myself, are much beloved by the efficiency engineer and you will find the Houghton Products out of favor with many of this sort of chap.

I cannot see what either my Company, or the Houghton Products, have to do with my private opinions, or how the Houghton Products may be better or worse because of those private opinions, but, of course, I have not the efficiency of an expert efficiency engineer. Poor devil!

But I do like that word "service." It seems to stand for something really worth while. It sounds like a practical word. It is a word of which there is no doubt as to the meaning. It has a ring of loyalty and patriotism to it.

If a man should be loyal to the nation that gave him birth and supplied his possibilities, why should not a man be loyal to the customers who contribute to his business success?

The House of Houghton aims first and last and all the time to render service. When a Houghton Man calls on you he aims to prove to you that he can serve you. He calls with no intention of selling you something you do not want; of getting you to put your name on the dotted line; his objects are to serve; to save you money; to improve your product.

Just as the real physician treats you with the one object of serving you in the cure and prevention of disease, so does a Houghton Man serve you with a view of curing or preventing mill losses.

The doctor may send a bill for his services, but that is secondary to his object of serving you. A Houghton Man may make a profit on his sales to you, but that is secondary to his real object of serving you.

Houghton Men are trained to serve, not to push cards and go-get orders. Houghton wants no order, unless that order is going to effect service. So you see there is a difference between the Houghton Man and other men.

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# RAYON SCOUROL

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*Rayon Scourol is not alkaline, nor does it produce free alkali by hydrolysis when diluted in water as soaps do. When Rayon Scourol is used the silk is preserved and kept bright and free from the action of chemicals of this kind.*

*Rayon Scourol is a straight oil-like product with the full softening values of the original oil retained, and for this reason keeps the rayon soft, full, and in general all-round good condition.*

*Rayon Scourol acts as a dyeing assistant, and artificial silk when scoured with it is in a condition to readily take dye in an even, uniform manner, and at the same time the silk is not deadened or impaired in any way.*

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## Exhibits at Knitting Arts Exhibition

**A**MONG the exhibits to be shown at the Knitting Arts Exposition, opens March 22 in Philadelphia, will be as following:

### Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Company

This company will not have any extensive display at the Knitting Arts Exhibition.

Their space will consist simply of a place where their friends may visit and rest during the show.

### Excelsior Mills

Excelsior Mills, Union, S. C., will exhibit at the Knitting Art Exhibition, space No. 238, and their exhibit will consist of high grade mercerized single yarns including the well known tinted yarns manufactured under the Wilcox Patents. The Excelsior Mills also mercerizes, gasses, bleaches and dyes high grade two-ply yarns in finer counts such as 110/2 to 140/2. Erich Beyer of 308 Chestnut Street represents the Excelsior Mills in the Eastern territory and is in charge of the exhibit.

### Oakite Exhibit.

Samples will be shown of many kinds of textile fabrics and materials, which have been kier boiled, soaped out, scoured or cleaned with the aid of Oakite. Special prominence will be given to samples of cotton hosiery and underwear tubing which have been kier boiled with the aid of Oakite. Attention will be called to the softness and whiteness of the samples, due to the use of Oakite in the cleaning processes. A staff of Oakite chemists will be in attendance to explain the use of Oakite materials. Facts and figures will be presented together with special reference to samples shown to prove:

(1) How Oakite saves detergents and bleaching and finishing materials.

(2) That it prevents stains and injury to goods, and through better cleaning of yarns, fabrics, or cloths, before dyeing, gives more uniform dyeing—all these factors preventing seconds and rejects, and also saving time and material in the expensive work of processing.

(3) That mills using Oakite produce better appearing and better feeling goods.

An excellent booklet "Wet Finishing Textiles" which may be obtained free by writing to the Oakley Chemical Co., 23 Thames Street, New York, N. Y., will be distributed by the Oakite men in their booth.

### American Moistening Company

The American Moistening Company, Boston, will show at their booth No. 141, a Simplex Humidifier in operation, an Acme Humidifier, an Automatic Humidity Controller and their improved type Atomizers.

The following representatives will be in attendance: Frank B. Comins, M. F. Guill, William M. Tarfton, William P. Woodcock and R. C. Ulbrich.

### Franklin Process Company.

The Franklin Process Company has a small booth which will be used as a headquarters for their representatives but the only things they will there in the way of a display are a few packages of dyed hosiery yarn

and a few samples of hosiery made from their dyed yarn.

Representatives in attendance are: F. W. Hoes of the Philadelphia plant and J. E. Beattie, sales-manager of the Southern Franklin Process Company.

### Marrow Machine Company.

The Marrow Machine Company of Hartford, Conn., will exhibit, in accordance with their custom, at the 22nd Annual Knitting Arts Exhibition, to be held at the Commercial Museum in Philadelphia, March 22nd to 26th, inclusive. This year, as last, the exhibit will be in charge of the Marrow Sales Corporation of New York and Philadelphia, and will occupy Booths No. 309 and 346.

In addition to many types of high speed overseaming and overedging machines which are now recognized by textile manufacturers as standard for their respective operations, the company will show in operation, models adapted for recent developments in the textile industry, particularly machines for the finishing of rayon.

J. G. G. Marrow of the New York Office will be in direct charges of the exhibit, assisted by O. W. Marrow of Philadelphia, and it is expected that P. G. Marrow, treasurer of the company, and others from Hartford, will be present to confer with textile manufacturers and offer every possible assistance in the solution of their finishing problems.

### The Bahson Company.

This company will have two Bahson Humidifiers on exhibit at the Knitting Arts Exposition. The Booth No. is 153. F. S. Framback will be in charge, assisted by E. Planert and L. O. Heinold.

### Foster Machine Company.

Foster Machine Company will show their latest designed High Speed Model 101 Cone Winder. This machine will be equipped for wind-ind mercerized, cotton and worsted yarn for knitting. They will also show their Model 75 Precise Wind Cone Winder, equipped for winding rayon and artificial silk knitting yarn.

### General Electric Company.

The General Electric Company will have a booth at the Exposition, but will not display their products. American Yarn and Processing Co.

The American Yarn and Processing Company, Mount Holly, N. C., spinners and mercerizers, will have a booth in charge of Edwin Hutchison and D. Whitehurst, the space to serve as a meeting place for friends of the company.

### The J. B. Ford Company.

The J. B. Ford Company, manufacturers of the Wyandotte Textile Alkalies, will occupy booth No. 260 at the annual Knitting Arts Exposition to be held March 22 to 26 at Philadelphia. The Wyandotte exhibit will be in charge of F. S. Klebart and J. W. Turner.

### Frank Mossberg Corporation.

Frank Mossberg Corporation will show their complete line of section beam heads, loom beam heads, adjustable beam head split and solid (Continued on Page 28)



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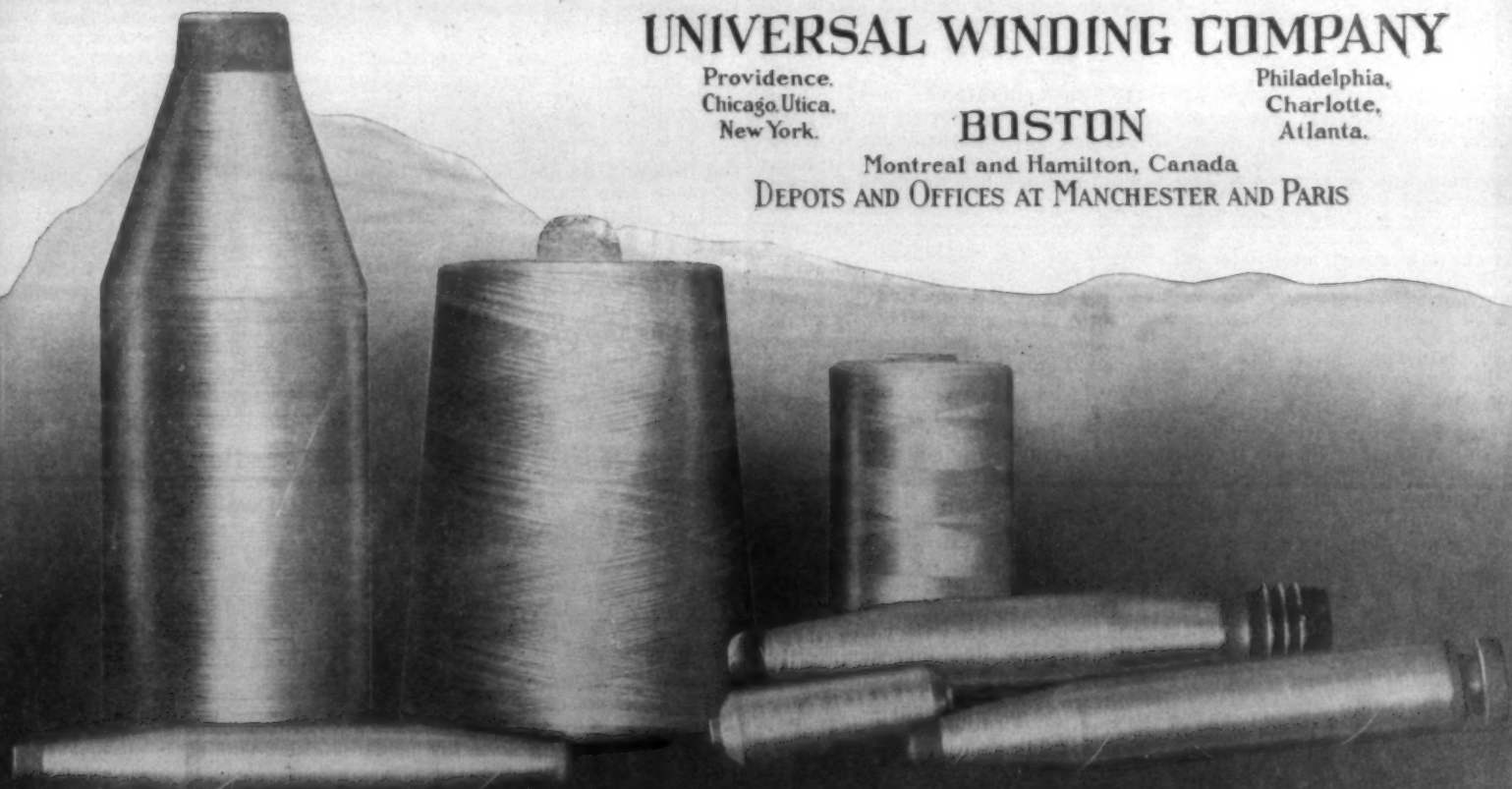
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Published Every Thursday By

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D. H. HILL, JR.  
JUNIOR M. SMITH

Managing Editor  
Associate Editor  
Business Manager

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## Curtail in March Rather Than July

THE weekly letter of the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company makes the following statement relative to print cloths:

"The feature of the market has been the weakness in print cloths. Several circumstances have combined to weaken the position in this quarter of the market recently—among them the fact that orders have been running out, the break in the stock market, and the apparent tendency of raw materials generally towards lower prices. These influences, with the known fact that the production of print cloths has been very heavy for the past few months, have kept buyers out of the market, and the situation evidently caused some alarm in the minds of sellers the first of the week, for the utmost efforts were made to force the sale of goods and prices dropped in two or three days to an extent not often witnessed. Many print cloths have sold during this week at lower prices than at any time since 1922."

For four years the cotton mills of the South have had to curtail operations during the summer months, the curtailment coming after the mills had accumulated goods which were a weight upon the market.

Undoubtedly the night operations of mills on sheetings and print cloths has caused an overproduction, and for every dollar that has been made by night operations three dollars has been lost by reason of the added production.

However, the idea that big profits can be made by "cutting the overhead" is so prevalent that night operations are likely to continue, and in order to equalize the overproduction, mills will probably have to curtail operations some time during the year.

It is far better to curtail in March and April before goods accumulate than to curtail in July and August

with an accumulation of goods, which depress prices.

There is as yet no reliable information relative to the cotton acreage, but there are persisted rumors that Texas will plant an enormous acreage.

If that proves to be true cotton may go below 15 cents or maybe to 12 cents and mills that accumulate goods now will be forced to take heavy losses.

If the operatives must stand short time for a portion of the year it is just as well for them to have their vacation now, and the man who piles up goods or yarns in order to keep his operatives fully employed is working against the best interests of his employees.

The fine yarn spinners of Gaston county have already had the good sense to meet the situation by going on short time and it is sincerely hoped that the manufacturers of sheetings and print cloths will show an equal amount of good judgement.

The slogan of the South in the future should be "no stock goods."

## The Anti-Prohibition Movement

WHILE in Washington about two weeks ago we found that certain Congressmen, whom we wished to see were attending Committee meetings and while waiting for them took a seat in the House gallery, although the House was not in session at that time.

While seated there a man, evidently a working man, entered with two boys and took seats in front of us and we heard the following conversation:

Boy: Daddy, what are all those seats for?

Man: They are for the Congressmen.

Boy: What do the Congressmen do?

Man: They talk and talk and talk and talk.

Boy: What do they say?

Man: They don't say anything much, that is nothing worth while.

Boy: Let's go to the library.

That is the people's idea of Congress and it is well justified by the present hubbub and grandstand play about repealing the National Prohibition Amendment.

In order for the 18th or prohibition amendment to be repealed, 36 State Legislatures would have to reverse their former action in ratifying the amendment and very few men have so little intelligence as to expect any such action especially when they take into consideration the fact that more than twenty States had voted prohibition before National prohibition was ratified.

It is, of course, possible, but not probable that Congress will modify the Volstead Act, but any such action would be very quickly followed by re-enactment of its present provisions for the great mass of people are in favor of prohibition in spite of propaganda to the contrary.

There are a few people who sincerely believe that light wines and beer are a solution of the problem, but seventy-five per cent of those who advocate light wines and beer are outright hypocrites who seek light wines and beer as a step towards the return of whiskey.

About the silliest assertion made by the anti-prohibitionists is that advantage was taken of absence of the soldiers in France to ratify prohibition.

The drug store cowboys and those who consider it smart to oppose prohibition would undoubtedly have used their influence against the ratification of the Amendment, but the farmer boys and the great mass of those who fought in France are just as much in favor of prohibition as those who stayed at home.

We heard two men last week bewailing the hypocrisy of those who, while favoring prohibition take a drink themselves and we said to them, "you favor laws against gambling, but I happen to know that both of you played poker last Saturday night, and I do not see how you can criticize the man who favors prohibition, but takes a drink."

The prohibition law is violated, but so is almost every other law upon the statute books and if we start out upon the theory that every law that is not fully enforced should be repealed we will soon be without any laws at all.

In spite of the bootleggers and the ineffective enforcement of the National prohibition law, the country and its citizens are far better off than under the old system.

In the old days a large per cent of the men in our cotton mills spent their earnings for whiskey Saturday and Sunday and a large number were absent from work on Monday.

The legalized whiskey sellers of those days violated every law that was made for their regulation and

their disregard for law and decency played a big part in bringing National prohibition.

No matter what anybody may think of prohibition it is here to stay and the row being raised by Congressmen proves how true was the statement that Congressman "just talk and talk and talk and talk and seldom say anything worth while."

If the hypocrites who profess to desire light wines and beer do not cease their present agitation and propaganda, another amendment will be passed and ratified by the States fixing the regulations and putting teeth into the enforcement of prohibition.

The American people are overwhelmingly for prohibition in spite of the conversations and statements that one eternally hears around social clubs and on trains.

Roger Babson in a recent article has showed the economic advantage of prohibition and how money that was formerly wasted on whiskey is now used for the purchase of commodities that increase the legitimate business of this country.

No one now living will ever see the prohibition amendment repealed.

## Women Not Honest

AT the meeting of the North Carolina League of Women Voters in Charlotte last week the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the league endorse the action of the league representatives in the joint committee which asked that a survey of working conditions of women be made in stores, factories, restaurants, hotels, offices and wherever women in numbers are employed; that such survey be thorough and made by competent men and women trained for this work."

The demand for investigation limited those to be investigated to "wherever women in numbers are employed."

Thus they deliberately eliminated the greatest body of employed women, the domestic servants, because such an investigation would reflect upon themselves.

The Women's League of Voters want to investigate all the women employed except those employed by them. They are not honest.

## Questionnaire on Carding

WE are publishing on Page 18 of this issue, a questionnaire on Carding compiled by J. O. Corn, chairman of the Carders' Sectional Division of the Southern Textile Association. The questionnaire was compiled not only to gather data for the discussion at the meeting of the Carders on April 2, but to attempt to reach certain standards for the card room.

The Southern Textile Association is working with the American Society of Testing Materials toward establishing standards for textile mill operations. For this reason we urge every carder, whether he can attend the meeting or not, to fill in the questionnaire and mail it to J. O. Corn, 704 Whaley Street, Columbia, S. C.



## Personal News

J. P. Faulkner has resigned as overseer of day weaving at the Imperial Cotton Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

J. H. Black has resigned as overseer of night spinning at the Priscilla Mills, Ranlo, N. C.

A. B. Brown has become overseer of night spinning at the Priscilla Mills, Ranlo, N. C.

H. M. Sanders has been promoted to overseer carding at the Cochran Cotton Mills, Cochran, Ga.

F. M. Rook has been promoted to overseer of spinning at the Cochran Mills, Cochran, Ga.

B. H. Barnett has resigned as overseer of the cloth room at the Greer plant of the Victor-Monaghan Company, Greer, S. C., and accepted a similar position at the Union-Buffalo Mills, Buffalo, S. C.

— — Mann of Social Circle, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Imperial Cotton Mills, Eatonton, Ga.

Frank Dellinger, of the Madora Mills, Mount Holly, N. C., is now grinding cards at the Priscilla Mills, Ranlo, N. C.

T. J. Nichols, of Columbus, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of dyeing at the new Piedmont Plush Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Ira B. Hayes has resigned as superintendent of the American Cotton Mills No. 2, Bessemer City, N. C.

R. F. Gardner, superintendent of American Cotton Mills No. 1, Bessemer City, N. C., has also been made superintendent of Mill No. 2.

W. R. Shoults has been promoted from second hand to night overseer carding at the Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C.

C. W. Petit, formerly of Greenwood, is now overseer of spinning at the Borden Mills, Kingsport, Tenn.

— — Walker has been promoted from overseer of weaving at American Cotton Mills No. 1, Bessemer City, N. C., to assistant superintendent of Mill No. 2.

J. F. Armstrong has resigned as superintendent of the Wymojo and Helen Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., to accept a similar position with the Rex Spinning Company, Ranlo, N. C.

G. H. Jones, superintendent and manager of the Avolon Mills, Humbolt, Tenn., paid us a visit this week while returning from a business trip to New York.

W. H. Brown has resigned his position at the Louisville Textile Corp., Louisville, Ky., and accepted a position with the Eastside Mills, Shelby, N. C.

C. E. Gaillard has been promoted to general overseer carding at the Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C.

B. L. Cox, of Atlanta, has accepted a position in the weave room at the Fitzgerald Cotton Mills, Fitzgerald, Ga.

W. T. Creswell has resigned his position with the Cascade Mills, Mooresville, N. C., and is now with the Boger and Crawford Spinning Mills, Lincolnton, N. C.

M. N. Hardin has been promoted from second hand to overseer cloth room at the Greer plant of the Victor-Monaghan Company, Greer, S. C.

W. T. Morton has resigned as overseer spinning at the Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Molohon Manufacturing Company, Newberry, S. C.

W. E. Rambow, formerly connected with the Winsboro Mills, Winsboro, S. C., and Loray Mills, Gastonia, N. C., is now superintendent of Southern Brighton Mills, Shannon, Ga.

W. E. Steel has resigned as overseer of carding at the Washington Manufacturing Company, Tenille, Ga., and accepted a similar position at the Lullwater Manufacturing Company, Thomson, Ga.

R. B. Hunt has resigned as overseer of spinning, twisting and winding at the Willingham Mills, Macon, Ga., to become overseer of spinning at the Southern Brighton Mills, Shannon, Ga.

J. J. McManus has resigned as master mechanic at the Patterson Manufacturing Company, China Grove, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the American Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

J. L. Beaver, who has been in the jacquard weaving room at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Pilot Division of the Consolidated Textile Corp., Raleigh, N. C.

J. C. Thomas, who was overseer spinning at the Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C., for 14 years, and overseer spinning at the Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., for 4 years, has accepted a similar position at the Balfour Mills, Balfour, N. C.

L. F. Blendermann has been appointed district salesman at Philadelphia for the Chicago Fuse Company, manufacturers of electrical protecting materials and conduit fittings marketed under the trade name "Union" and "Gem." Mr. Blenderman is well known in the electrical industry and his new appointment will be received with interest.

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# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Charlotte, N. C.**—It is reported that a well known Northern mill making full fashioned hosiery will move its plant to this city.

**Danville, Va.**—The Riverside and Dan River Mills have placed orders with the Universal Winding Company, for additional No. 90 winders for their rayon weaving.

**Walhalla, S. C.**—The Kenneth Cotton Mills have placed orders with the Universal Winding Company, for No. 90 winders for winding rayon for weaving.

**Corinth, Miss.**—The machinery of the Corinth Mills, which has been idle for some time, is being moved to a new building and will be put in operation as soon as the building is ready.

**Bath, S. C.**—The Aiken Mills have let contract to the Young Electric Company, for furnishing and installing electric system for entire mill village and for distributing system and transformers for 206 houses.

**Johnson City, Tenn.**—The American-Bemberg Company, has let contract to Huntington and Guerry, Greenville, S. C., for the electrical work in the large rayon plant which it has under construction here.

**Balfour, N. C.**—The Balfour Cotton Mills are now running their new steam plant which was recently completed at a cost of \$125,000. The plant is one of the most modern and efficient in the South.

**Newton, N. C.**—The Warlick Mills, recently organized here, to manufacture fine goods, have placed orders for rayon winding equipment with the Universal Winding Company.

**China Grove, N. C.**—The new addition to the China Grove Cotton Mill, which will double the plant, will be ready in about a year, according to officials of the mill. The equipment, as previously noted, will consist of 20,000 spindles.

**Opp, Ala.**—C. Z. Mizell, who is interested in the Opp and Micolas Mills has announced that the capacity of one of the plants will be doubled and a new unit erected as soon as a larger supply of electric power is available here.

**Nashville, Tenn.**—The Nashville Knitting Company, a recently organized corporation, started operations this week. The plant is located at 935 Fourth avenue, South. The company will specialize in the manufacture of men's silk half hose. B. F. Stewart, who has been connected with other hosiery mills, is president, and will have charge of operations. C. W. Carter, vice-president, will have charge of sales, and J. H. Knox is secretary-treasurer.

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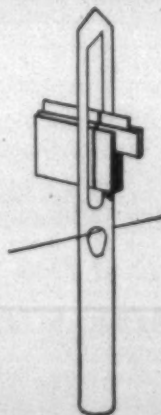
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**Monticello, Ark.**—The improvements to the Monticello Cotton Mills, previously reported, will include the erection of an addition to the present mill, the installation of 5,000 spindles and an electric power plant, the cost of the work to be about \$190,000. Lockwood, Greene & Co., engineers.

**Houston, Tex.**—The Houston Textile Mills have begun work on doubling the size of the present plant, which only came into full operation less than a year ago. The product consists of twill woven blankets in plain, bordered and plaid styles. Goods from the new plant will be ready for the season of 1927 as ground for the new addition has been broken and the machinery contracted for. This is the mill that was organized under the direction of W. A. Mitchell, formerly of the Massachusetts Cotton Mills, Lowell, Mass.

**Winder, Ga.**—One of the largest real estate deals consummated in this section in the past three years, was the sale of one block on East Midland avenue by a local real estate broker to the Winder Manufacturing Co., of this city.

Contract has been awarded for construction of a modern factory and work has already begun on the building, which will be ready for occupancy July 1.

The new building will have approximately 40,000 square feet of floor space, especially arranged to take care of 500 sewing machines.

The Winder Manufacturing Co., is one of the largest overall manufacturers in the South. Their product is sold exclusively to the wholesale dry goods trade, with active accounts in 33 States.

**Landis, N. C.**—The work of enlarging and improving the Corriher Mills has been completed, the spindleage having been increased from 9,000 to 20,000. The new equipment is now in operation.

The expansion included two structures, a two-story 200 by 100 section for added machines and a 50 by 80 foot picker and waste room. Both are of "slow-burning" mill construction. Fifty new cottages were added to the village development.

The mill changed from the making of double carded yarns to combed hosiery yarns, with provision for a wide variety of product in order that the output may conform to swiftly changing market conditions. L. A. Corriher is treasurer of the company and in charge of the mill.

The machinery is laid out according to the latest approved ideas of mill arrangement, based on the plan of the raw product coming in at one end of the mill and the finished product being shipped from the other.

George C. Bell, Charlotte engineer, designed and supervised construction and installation. His combining Fairbanks-Morse motors on all



chain drives and Allis-Chalmers motors on tex-rope drives is a matter of considerable interest to cotton mill men. O. F. Asbury, of Charlotte, was the electrical contractor.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Standard Coosa-Thatcher Company, recently placed orders for a large warp mercerizing machine built by the Textile Finishing Machinery Company, Providence. Some time ago the company purchased from the Textile Finishing Machinery Company, a large new machine for mercerizing cotton warps and other equipment to run in connection with it, such as winders, boiling-out machine, traverse folders, coilers, etc. They have just placed orders through H. G. Mayer, Southern representative of the Textile Finishing Company, for a duplicate warp mercerizing machine, the machine embodying the latest features such as the special gear shift drive.

Charlotte, N. C. —An order providing for the sale at auction of the four cotton mills of the Mecklenburg Mills company was filed in the federal district court clerk's office in Greensboro, the order being made by Judge E. Yates Webb, of Shelby, judge of the Western North Carolina district.

The sale will be held at Newton on a day to be set by the special master, who is also named in the order. He is Sidney S. Alderman an attorney, of Greensboro. The property to be sold consists of the Mecklenburg Mills, Charlotte, Newton and Clyde Mills, at Newton, and Nancy Mills, at Tuckertown, Montgomery county.

It is provided that no bid be received for less than \$250,000.

The property will be sold to satisfy the bond holders, represented by the Coal and Iron National bank, of New York. The amount due the bond holders, who were secured by a deed of trust on the properties of the mills company, is \$610,802.

The bonds were sold April 1, 1922. The mills company went bankrupt October 17, 1923.

J. D. Norwood, formerly of Salisbury, now of Birmingham, Ala., was president of the Mecklenburg Mills company. He was tried in federal court here last December on a charge of violation of the national

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banking laws and sentenced to serve three years in the federal prison at Atlanta. He has appealed from the sentence and the appeal is pending. He was chairman of the board of directors of the Peoples National Bank, Salisbury, when it was closed in June, 1923, and much paper of the Mecklenburg Mills company was found in the bank.

## Southern Spinners Bulletin

The weekly bulletin of the Southern Yarn Spinners Association says:

Conditions in the yarn market remain quiet. Trading is light, consisting of only small quantities for prompt shipment. Buyers are evincing no interest in forward purchases and spinners are unwilling to accept commitments for future delivery at the present level of prices.

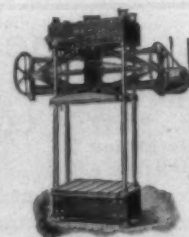
The gradual easing off of the cotton market has not affected yarn prices. Spinners still maintain their level at an advance over market quotations.

In some quarters it is rumored that curtailment to the extent of 25 per cent operations will shortly be inaugurated. In view of the fact that there is but small demand, it is most evident that spinners will generally curtail as soon as their present orders are completed. So far there has been no accumulation of stocks and with properly regulated operations, the supply will not be allowed to exceed demand.

## French Manufacturers Have Low Stocks of Raw Silk.

Manufacturers in Lyons have been consuming more silk than they have been buying and their supplies of raw material are therefore getting low, according to advices to the Department of Commerce from Consul H. H. Watson, Lyon. For the moment, however, merchants are buying only for their urgent needs and even speculative transactions have shrunk to very small proportions. The weaving mills report a fairly good demand. Crepe georgette, crepe de chine and various novelty goods are selling readily, especially for export.

## BALING PRESS

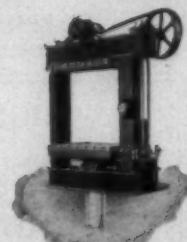


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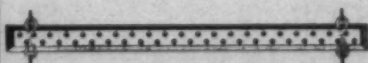
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## Meeting of Textile Operating Executives of Georgia

(Continued from Page 14)

difference between a wet and dry blub. Dry bulb changes if our percentage of relative humidity goes up. The regulator is doing as much as it did before. Has anybody had any experience with the modern up to date temperature control apparatus as applied to the room temperatures in the mills? And if they found it helped their humidity condition enough to justify the course? When they dry out it is usually not that our humidifiers is putting out as much, but perhaps the room temperature as increased and our relative humidity has gone down on account of that.

MR. JENNINGS: We have these humidifier regulators and temperature controls, together, in the spinning room, but in the weaving room and we find it satisfactory. We get more even temperature and more even humidity.

MR. DENNIS: You find you can control your humidity better that way? Answer: Yes.

MR. DENNIS: You use them in order to effectively control the percent of humidity. The first thing to do it to get to controlling the temperature before you can control your humidity?

MR. JENNINGS: Yes.

MR. DENNIS: Take a group of 500 looms, how many temperature regulators assigned to that room? Would one take care of all of them?

MR. JENNINGS: We have 1900 looms in one shed, and four temperature regulators in the one room.

MR. DENNIS: How many humidity regulators?

MR. JENNINGS: One.

MR. DENNIS: We have just begun to get into that in our mill. We haven't the automatic control—the weaver has taken it upon himself personally to try to control the matter himself and he has found he is able to improve the running of his work and to almost stop the variations by keeping the room humidity.

MEMBER: We have the automatic control—American System humidifiers. We have also got temperature controls. And over the spinning and spooling we use 38 humidifiers. One regulates the humidifiers in the spinning room and one in the carding room. Our heating system is divided into three. We have more heads in one end than the other. The controls are in the middle of the house. You can adjust those devices where you can put any temperature you want in cold weather; where it will automatically open the valve in the radiator, and we have very little trouble in our temperature and humidifiers problems.

MR. LONG: I would like for these spinners to go home and try this out: If you have a few ends running bad and will look you will find the tip of your roll bar is running bad. I visited a Mississippi mill and it was torn all to pieces. I saw the trouble instantly—they replaced every tip they had in the mill, and the mill ran like a different mill.

Another thing, if you are running an 8 'naught' traveler, you are running that traveler to suit the number of yarn you are running, and if you will allow that lap to vary a pounds and when you get to the spinning room you know you have not got the same number yarn as if you had 1 pound.

MR. DENNIS: Mr. Long would add variation in yarn numbers. If we have too much variation it certainly will run bad.

MR. SIMPSON: We cut on our lap variation from 1lb to ¼lb each way and we find that helped our spinning considerably.

MR. WISE (Martel Mills): One of the first things I wonder is the humidity resistance. I don't know much about relative humidity. I do know when a spinning room is more than 9 points apart. I keep my humidity and temperature within nine points of each other. I remember going into a mill one time and the feeder could not do anything with his work. I weighed 64 laps. On the 64 laps there were 25 that

were out. I stayed in his mill a day, and in three days it was going just as nicely as it could go.

MR. DENNIS: How many spinners would know what that condition was before it had been named?

MR. FAGAN (Alabama): We have our spinning frames leveled and lived and spindles plumbed, and the guides set accurately. We keep four men busy. We run our 40s about 130 per minute. Of course we are on staple cotton. We have 80 humidifiers, over 128 spinning frames, two controls. We have two men who do not do anything but look after the humidifiers—keep them clean, the controls working properly—and we are getting good results, but the main thing is to keep that spindle plumb, that guide set perfect. We keep four overhaulers on the ground.

MEMBER (from Greensboro): A worn out ring will cause bad running spinning—and also, if you have the tension of your roving too tight, that will cause trouble.

MR. DENNIS: Worn rings. We might go in and find the rings not all the same. I merely suggest to you gentlemen if, where they change the rings or turn them over, they turn them all over instead of a few.

MR. PETERSON: I don't believe any one should use too long a draft or too large rings. If you run a number too fine for the rings you have on, you can not get results. About

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the tips being worn on the top rolls—that gives a good deal of trouble, an eccentric roll, where it connects stretches the cotton and makes the neds drop down. High speeds or not having enough twist, also gives trouble. I find from a process we have now in carding, a way of tearing up and mixing the cotton, we just have to run a little bit more twist to make the work like it ought to run.

MR. JOHNSON (Jackson): Improper draft. I average about 7 or 8 different numbers of yarn—have to be made out of those two rovings and it is difficult to adjust the draft.

MEMBER (Alabama): I find raising the spindles in oiling is the best thing. Most of us oil spindles by the doffer guard, but if you will raise your spindles and pour it in the base, you will find that helps considerably.

MEMBER: Someone said his laps didn't vary but  $\frac{1}{4}$ . We are drafting our spinning 16 or 17.

MR. DENNIS: What are your numbers?

MEMBER: Any way from 30s to 80s.

MR. DENNIS: Combed work or carded work?

MEMBER: Combed.

MEMBER (Columbus): Plumbing spindles. I would say that rings sometimes cause trouble. Whether you have plate or cast iron holders. They will work up on one side and cause trouble. Also the shoes that hold the lifting rod will let one side sag. I run my guides about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches of the top of the bobbin on my warp.

MR. JORDAN (Columbus): I am a carder, but I would like to add this: One of the places that is most neglected in the spinning room is not oiling the middle bearing of the cylinder; also, not taking the proper care of your lifting rods and allowing vibration in your lifting rods.

MR. McAULAY (Piedmont, Ala.): We plumb our spindles once a year; and with reference to the lifter rods we take particular notice to overhaul those. Not long ago we renewed the bushings and lifting rods in 43 of our frames. Humidity has done a good deal in our plant. When the humidity gets out of fix if it happens to be a dry day then our ends are going to lap up. About the the top clearers, we have the revolving kind and sometimes we clean them twice a week, others once. That is one of the main things. And I would add that there used to be the custom not to buy a whole frame of rings, but to change around here and there. Another thing, and that is the traverse. If the traverse rods are not cleaned properly to knock the dirt off the guides. Instead of changing a ring here and there, we take a whole row out, and have them re-burnished, and sent back to us. We use the double flange. We have had a successful run of our yarns and we are considered now as making as good a yarn as there is on the market. Of course I am not criticizing the carders—they all have their troubles.

Have you had any experience in using an all-wool roller cloth for roving and spinning frame rollers? If so, what were your findings?

MR. DENNIS: Somebody that has

used an all wool roller cloth tell us what their experience has been with them.

MR. STEELE (LaFayette, Ga.): We were using a very ordinary roller cloth to start with. We were not getting very good rolls. Our work wasn't running good. We changed and had our rollers covered with all-wool cloth and high grade skin, the best you could buy. We find that we get far better work. Our roller bill has gone down and our work is better since. All-wool roller cloth is better. We save \$1500 to \$1700 a year.

MR. DENNIS: How do you run to the frame?

MR. STEELE: We figure one roll a day.

MR. DENNIS: Whats the difference between the cost per roll now, and when you were using the combination, union cloth—cotton and wool? Does it cost more per roll?

MR. STEELE: Yes, I think it does.

MR. DENNIS: Your roll expense has been reduced—the net result is that you have decreased your cost?

MR. STEELE: Yes.

MR. SIMPSON: I find our work runs much better with high class cloth and skins on our rolls. I am not very well posted on price, but I know we use less rolls of all-wool cloth than we did use.

MR. DENNIS: What did you formerly use?

MR. SIMPSON: We have used a combination, but we now use all-wool. It gives a better cushion. We use the best skins we can get. Average would be one or two rolls per frame the year around.

MR. WISE (Martel Mills): While using combination we used 260 rolls per week. At the present time we pay 8 cents per roll and we use 209 per week.

MR. DENNIS: On the questionaire, regarding a warp and wool filling as compared to the all-wool, one answer said it was hard to get the right sort of lap. The roller man's chief trouble is, it is not possible to put on the roll without leaving a gap on the oint. We adopted the all-wool cloth. We could hardly keep up with covering our rolls. We adopted the all-wool. The cost per roll is 40 to 50 per cent higher. We are covering bottoms for one other mill and making cots for another mill, with the same amount of help. In changing from the combination to the all wool, we found the wool was springy. Another trouble that some have mentioned is the trouble of sticking the all-wool cloth because it is more tightly woven. If someone could help us out on that. Did anyone find it was necessary to change the consistency of the glue?

MEMBER: Did you try Venus Turpentine?

MR. DENNIS: Yes. We used it all the time, and naturally the glue will work into it more readily.

MR. MORGAN: Do you use your flannel more than one time

ANSWER: No, sir. Some people do use it more than once. We have had to do that but we are always afraid of it.

M. Long: We have used Noxall 30 years. Some traveling man persuaded me to buy wool and cloth,

(Continued on Page 31)



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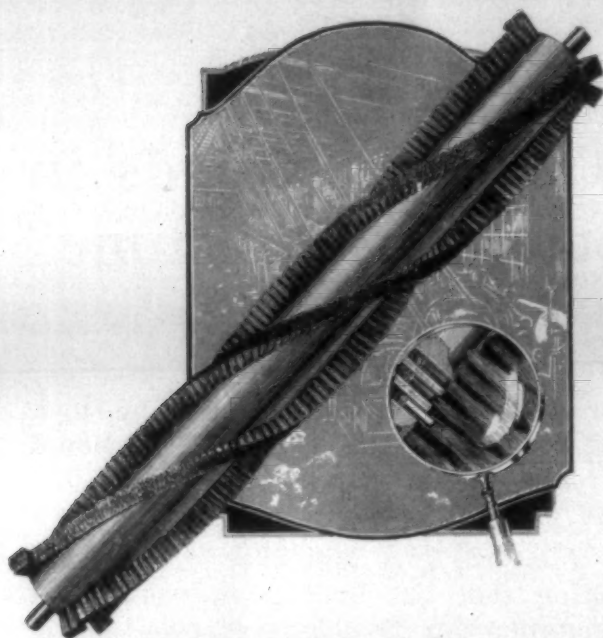
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## Exhibits at Knitting Arts Exhibition

(Continued from Page 20)

type, top beams, steel headed jack sjoels, narrow fabric beams.

This company was the originator and initial manufacturers steel beam heads for the textile industry in this country and has spent several years thoroughly investigating the needs and requirements of the textile mills and after having passed thru various experimental stages in the construction of steel heads are now in position to furnish one of the strongest, sturdiest types of steel beam head now on the market.

Special attention has been paid to producing and developing certain refinements in the steel head that are quite essential in their successful use in the mills.

The exhibit at the show will be in charge of A. A. Underwood with J. G. McGreevy and R. V. Olson in constant attendance.

### Jacques Wolf & Co.

Jacques Wolf & Co., of Passaic, N. J., will occupy Booths No. 291 and 292 where they will exhibit samples of their chemical specialties including Monopole Oil, Hydrosulphites, Bill-off Oil, Soluble Oils, Textile Gums for printing, Cream Softener J. B., Artificial Silk Softener, finishes for all materials, etc.

This year much attention will be devoted to artificial silk treated with their products. Of considerable interest to knitters will be the display of artificial silk from the skein to the finished article showing the application of Wolf products in processing.

In addition to Fred G. Henckel, the Philadelphia representative, there will be present at the exhibit, Dr. Alfred Pfister, President of the company, and Messrs. A. J. Royce and R. S. Griffith.

### Universal Winding Company.

The machines exhibited by the Universal Winding Company will be as follows:

No. 60GF of new type equipped for winding cotton yarn to cones for direct delivery to knitting machines. This is a new construction and combines very high speed with perfect control of the building of the cone to produce uniformly symmetrical cones from which the yarn will deliver perfectly to all types of knitting machines.

The No. 50 machine for cone winding equipped to handle rayon direct from skeins to cones without any intermediary process. Every handling of rayon that can be eliminated removes the liability of imperfections and this machine eliminates the second operation of winding from spools to cones.

The No. 90 machine equipped for winding rayon direct from skeins to bobbins, this process also eliminating the primary winding from skeins to spools.

### U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Company.

This exhibit will be in Booth No. 392. The gentlemen in charge will be their representatives: J. O. Fitch, J. A. Marrian, J. F. Small and W. B. King.

They extend a cordial invitation

to every exhibitor at this convention to visit the booth and receive an attractive reminder of Barreled Sunlight in the form of a handy little souvenir.

### Wickwire Spencer Steel Corp.

This exhibit will have an original and unique display, especially featuring Wissco napper and card clothing. Certain machines will be in operation, not only to show how card clothing is and should be made, but also to prove at a glance the many advantages of Wissco card clothing.

In addition, a very interesting display of the processes of Wissco wire from the mine to the finished clothing will be shown.

### The Industrial Fibre Company, Inc.

Industrial Fibre Company's exhibit at the Knitting Arts Exhibition in Philadelphia will consist of their rayon yarn in the skeins and converted form, as well as finished fabrics and garments. Of chief interest is the fact that George F. Brooks who has recently joined their service department in the capacity of a knitting expert, will be at the booth during the entire week, in order that he may discuss knitting problems and the latest developments in knitting practice.

### Cooper Hewitt Electric Company.

The Cooper Hewitt exhibit at the Knitting Arts Exhibition will consist of an operating display of their new improved Work-Light units, which have proven so popular among the manufacturers of underwear and hosiery.

In addition to the operating exhibit they will have at the booth, data photographs and testimonials from a large number of Work-Light users among knitgoods manufacturers.

The booth will be in charge of Chas. F. Strebig, sales manager, assisted by D. R. Grandy, commercial engineer, H. M. Ferree of the illuminating department, H. G. Blauvelt, Philadelphia manager and R. B. Chipman of the Philadelphia Sales Department.

### Finnel System, Inc.

Finnel System will show electric floor scrubbing machines, mopping machines, water absorbers and mop trucks.

They will also put on display a new model Finnell electric floor scrubbing, waxing and polishing machine for household use.

Representatives at Booth No. 150 will be: H. S. Jones and A. J. Hicks.

### Eclipse Textile Devices Incorporated.

This company expects to exhibit at the Knitting Arts Exhibition their Stop Motion for spinning frames, their Eclipse Yarn Cleaner, and their Random Dyeing machine with special extractor attachment by which they use water instead of alcohol in dyeing the cone, and one or two other textile devices.

### National Aniline & Chemical Co.

The exhibit of this company at the Knitting Arts Exhibition will consist solely of three spaces, 57, 58 and 59, fitted up for the reception of visitors and as a place where their salesmen and technical man can entertain their friends. No dyes will be exhibited, but there will be on display a varied assortment of



stockings and other knitted goods dyed with National Dyes.

The exhibit will be in charge of Dr. L. J. Matos, assisted by a staff of salesmen and technical men representing the several branch offices of the National.

#### W. T. Lane & Brothers.

This exhibit at the Knitting Arts Exposition at Philadelphia will consist of an extensive line of Lane patent steel frame canvas mill baskets; shipping hampers and trucks.

Among these will be a special type of dye house truck, especially adapted to the dyeing and finishing department of the knitting industry for use at the extractor.

They shall also show a variety of Lane casters with a number of improved features.

The exhibit will be in charge of F. S. King.

#### Oswald Lever Co., Inc.

At booths 171 and 208. The Lever bottle bobbin winder for the knitting industry; the Lever No. 40 high speed winder for the weaving industry. The machines are equipped to wind rayon, broad silk, fine cottons, etc. The main feature will be the demonstration of winding direct from skein to shuttle bobbin.

#### Plans For Carders Meeting

(Continued from Page 18)

7. Roll Settings: (a) Front to 2nd? (b) 2nd to 3rd?
8. Length and diameter of full bobbin?
9. Length (spindles) of frames?
10. What can be done to obtain bobbins from the manufacturers which will be of uniform diameter?

#### Intermediates.

##### Fly Frames:

1. Which is your method for making — Warp and — Filling: (a) To have one hank roving to be made into warp and filling or to have a separate hank roving for warp and one for filling roving? (If two hank rovings are made fill out the questions below for both)
2. What is your hank for intermediate roving to be made into — Warp and — Filling?
3. What is your twist per inch for the above roving?
4. What is your draft?
5. What is your lay per inch?
6. Front roll speeds? (Giving front roll diameter)
7. Kind of top rolls? (Giving front (b) Cork?
8. Roll Settings: (a) Front to 2nd? 2nd to back?
9. Length and diameter of bobbins?
10. Length (spindles) of frame?

#### Speeders.

##### Fly Frames:

1. What are your hank rovings?
2. What is your twist for each?
3. Lay per inch?
4. What is your draft?
5. Front roll speed? (Give diameter to roll)
6. Kind of top rolls: (a) Leather? (b) Cork?
7. Roll Settings: (a) Front to 2nd? (b) 2nd to back?
8. Length and diameter of full bobbin?

9. Length (spindles) of frame?

#### Filling Speeders.

1. What are your hank rovings?
2. What is your amount of twist per inch for each?
3. What is your draft?
4. Lay per inch?
5. Front roll speed? Give diameter front roll)
6. Kind of top rolls: (a) Leather? (b) Cork?
7. Roll Settings: (a) Front to 2nd? (b) 2nd to 3rd?
8. Taper of bobbin?
10. Length (spindles) of frame?

#### A New National Buffalo Black

Under the name National Buffalo Black NB, the National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., is bringing to the attention of dyers a new acid blue-black, somewhat greener and brighter than the well-known Buffalo Black NBR. This new product possesses excellent solubility and is practically unaffected by metals, which makes it well suited for use in all types of dyeing machines.

Owing to its shade, this new dye will probably find its widest use in the production of navy blues, dark greens and blue-blacks on both yarn and piece-goods. With good fastness to light, crocking, carbonizing and alkali, it will prove to be a most useful black for many purposes.

Samples with full technical directions may be obtained upon request from any National branch office.

#### New DuPont Dye

The Dyestuff Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company announces a new diazo violet, Pontamine Diazo Violet BL, of excellent fastness to washing. The new color is much better in this respect than is usually expected of a diazotizable dyestuff.

It is also somewhat faster to light than the average diazo color and particularly the diazo violets. Its general fastness is good, and in addition it has good working properties, so that it is suitable for use on any type of machine on which diazo colors are usually dyed.

It is a color for use on all sorts of cotton material for which fastness to washing and light is necessary, but especially for discharge work, because it discharges easily to a clear white with Sulfoxite C.

Pontamine Diazo Violet BL is very well adapted for dyeing silk, and on account of its good washing fastness and good discharge — ability should be especially valuable for discharge work on this fiber.

It leaves celanese white when dyed in the ordinary manner.

#### New Cotton Mill in Operation in Saltillo.

A new electrically-operated mill for the spinning of cotton yarn and the weaving of blue denim has recently commenced operations in Saltillo, Mexico, Consul T. S. Horn, Saltillo, informs the Department of Commerce. The entire plant, which was constructed and equipped during 1925, represents an investment of approximately \$175,000 gold.



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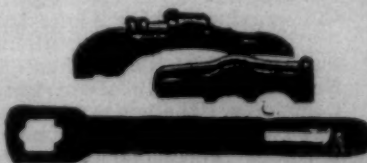
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## Index To Advertisers

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

Page	Page
<b>A—</b>	<b>K—</b>
Akron Belting Co. 33	Kaumagraph Co. —
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. —	Keever Starch Co. —
Aluminum Company of America —	Kilpstein, A. & Co. —
American Cellulose & Chemical Mfg. Co., Ltd. 11	<b>L—</b>
American Moistening Co. 25	Ladew, Edward R. Co. 37
American Schaeffer & Budenberg Corp. 35	Lane, W. T. & Bros. 43
American Textile Banding Co. —	Langley, W. H. & Co. 36
Amroy, Browne & Co. 36	Leslie, Evans & Co. 36
Arabol Mfg. Co. —	Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co. —
Arnold, Hoffman & Co. —	Liberty Mutual Insurance Co. 24
Ashworth Bros. 42	Link-Belt Co. —
Associated Business Papers, Inc. 28	Lowell Shuttle Co. —
Atlanta Brush Co. 35	<b>M—</b>
Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co. —	Macrodi Fibre Co. —
<b>B—</b>	Marston, Jno. P. Co. —
Bahnson Co. 1	Mathieson Alkali Works —
Bancroft, Jos. & Co. —	Mauney Steel Co. 37
Barber-Colman Co. 5	Memphis Cotton —
Barber Mfg. Co. —	Merrrow Machine Co. 25
Billington, James H., Co. 44	Moreland Sizing Co. 28
Blackmer Rotary Pump Co. 33	Morse Chain Co. 33
Bond, Chas. Co. —	Mossberg, Frank, Corp. —
Bosson & Lane 37	Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp. —
Bradley, A. J. Mfg. Co. 24	<b>N—</b>
Broadway Central Hotel 38	National Aniline & Chemical Co. —
Brown, David Co. 26	National Oil Products Co. 20
Brown St. Onge Co. —	National Ring Traveler Co. 37
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co. —	Neutrasol Products Corp. 30
<b>C—</b>	Newburger Cotton Co. 39
Carrier Engineering Corp. —	Newport Chemical Works, Inc. 6
Catlin & Co. 37	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co. —
Charlotte Leather Belting Co. 44	North Carolina Cotton —
Charlotte Manufacturing Co. —	Norwood Engineering Co. 38
Chicago Belting Co. —	<b>P—</b>
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co. —	Page Fence & Wire Products Assn. 34
Collins Bros. Machine Co. —	Page-Madden Co. 35
Cooper-Hewitt Electric Co. —	Parker, Walter L. Co. —
Corn Products Refining Co. 43	Parks-Cramer Co. —
Courtney, Dana S. Co. —	Penick & Ford, Ltd. 34
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works —	Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co. —
Crump, F. M. & Co. 36	<b>R—</b>
Curran & Barry 26	Reeves Brothers, Inc. 36
Curtis & Marble Co. —	Rex Engineering Corp. —
<b>D—</b>	Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. 29
Dary Ring Traveler Co. 30	R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co. 24
Davidson, Jos. L. Co. —	Rice Dobby Chain Co. 25
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc. 36	Rogers Fibre Co. 44
Denison Mfg. Co. 33	Root Co. —
Detroit Graphite Co. —	Roy, B. S. & Son —
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co. 30	<b>S—</b>
Dixon Crucible Co., Joseph —	Saco-Lowell Shops 13
Drake Corp. 4	Scott, Henry L. & Co. 26
Draper, E. S. 24	Seaboard Ry. —
Draper Corp. —	Sellers, Wm. & Co. —
Dronsfeld Bros. —	Seydel Chemical Co. 35
Druid Oak Belting Co. 25	Seydel-Woolley Co. —
Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc. 25	Siggers & Siggers 35
Duplan Silk Corp. —	Sirrine, J. E. & Co. —
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co. —	Slaughter, G. G. —
<b>E—</b>	Smith, Malcolm & Co., Inc. —
Eaton, Paul B. 35	Sonneborn, L. Sons 23
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc. —	Sonoco Products —
Economy Baler Co. 42	Southern Textile Exposition 12
Emmons Loom Harness Co. —	Southern Ry. —
Entwistle, T. C. Co. —	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co. —
<b>F—</b>	Spray Painting & Finishing Equipment Sales Co. 25
Fafnir Bearing Co. —	Stafford Co. —
Fales & Jenks Machine Co. —	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. 17
Farish Co. 24	Stein, Hall & Co. 31
Ford, J. B. Co. 33	Sydnor Pump & Well Co. 26
Fournier & Lemoine —	<b>T—</b>
Franklin Process Co. —	Terrell Machine Co. 15
<b>G—</b>	Textile Finishing Machinery —
Garland Mfg. Co. —	Textile Mill Supply Co. 2
General Dyestuff Corp. 2	Thomas Grate Bar Co. 35
General Electric Co. 9	Tolhurst Machine Works —
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co. —	Tripod Paint Co. 37
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co. —	<b>U—</b>
<b>H—</b>	United Chemical Products Co. 43
Hart Products Corp. —	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co. —
H. & B. American Machine Co. 10	U. S. Ring Traveler Co. 28
Hollingsworth, J. D. 30	Universal Winding Co. 21
Hopedale Mfg. Co. 14	<b>V—</b>
Houghton, E. F. & Co. 19	Victor Ring Traveler Co. —
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. —	Vogel, Joseph A. Co. —
Hunt, Rodney, Machine Co. 32	<b>W—</b>
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co. —	Washburn —
<b>I—</b>	Watts, Ridley & Co. 37
Imperial Rayon Co. 26	Wellington, Sears & Co. 3
Industrial Fibre Co. —	Whitn Machine Works —
International Salt Co., Inc. 30	Whitnville Spinning Ring Co. 35
<b>J—</b>	Williams, J. H. Co. 2
Jacobs, E. H. & Co. —	Wilts Veneer Co. 35
Jordan Mfg. Co. —	Wolf, Jacques & Co. —
	Woods, T. B. Sons Co. 18
	Woodward, Baldwin & Co. 36
	Waterall, Wm. & Co., Inc. 29
	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. 25

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WRITE FOR SAMPLES  
BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



## Meeting of Textile Operating Executives of Georgia

(Continued from Page 27)

and I, like the Prodigal Son, bought it. When I get rid of that, I am going back to all-wool. The using of cots the second time can be done if it is intelligently done. We have done it. We have worn as high as three coats off of one roll with the same flannel beneath it.

MR. DENNIS: If you use 28 or 30-ounce cloth—which is the best to use, 28 in the card and 30 in the spinning room, or 30 in the card and 28 in the spinning room.

ANSWER: We use the 22-ounce in the spinning and 24-ounce in carding.

MR. DENNIS: 54-inch width?

ANSWER: Yes; and on 27-inch width we just figure one-half of that.

MR. LONG: In other words, you use a heavier cot in card room than in the spinning room?

MR. DENNIS: Yes. Does anyone find that is not good practice? No answer.

MEMBER: What about cork covered rolls?

MR. KLINK: I have experimented with two frames since last September. One side has cork and the other leather, and it runs all right, but every time I break those two

sets, the cork breaks a little weaker—not much—a pound or two. The cork roll never breaks—it runs all right. You can wet it; won't absorb oil and it runs indefinitely. I have worn out one set of leather rolls. We are running 7½ yarn.

MR. DENNIS: Cork all the way back, or just the front?

Answer: Only the front.

MR. JENNINGS: We have two frames on cork roll all the way through. These two frames have been on this coming May two years and every roll is still in the frame; and about the breaking strength, we have broken the yarn from time to time and run different kinds of yarn and so far as we can see there is no material difference in the breaking strength. We are putting on about one frame a month.

MR. DENNIS: What number is your yarn?

Answer: 15s.

MR. DENNIS: May I ask a question? What is the difference between the cost of the cork covering and leather?

Answer: The cork cost about 50 per cent more, but so far they have out lasted about four leather rolls.

MR. DENNIS: How long have they been in service?

Answer: Two years.

MR. KLINK: How many sets of leather rolls?

Answer: Four sets.

MEMBER: I would like to ask if

anyone has run them in colored work?

MR. DENNIS: I believe the Phoenix Mill has.

MR. PETREA: I tried one side on cork rolls of colored work and I found the trouble on running sulphur colors the cork soon crumbled and really did not last but a little while.

MR. DENNIS: What number?

Answer: 7s.

MEMBER: We have been trying out those cork rolls at New Holland. Put in one frame, something like 4 or 5 months ago. We never have had to change a roll. This was on No. 14s filling. It ran well. We put up a test to see how many ends dropped down and it ran a little better on 14s filling than on leather rolls, and we just liked it so well we started in a little deeper and sent off for some more, and put some on warp. We put it on all the three rolls on this frame. The latter we got in the breaking strength was all right. When the warp rolls came in we put it on No. 20. Our work began to run bad and breaking strength dropped to 8 or 10. We put in two sets about a week. It got worse. Had to take it out. It was doing wonderfully on 14s filling and we were just fixing to go into it extensively.

MR. DENNIS: Anything else? If

there is no specific question, we will go on to the next topic.

Question 3:

**What is the difference in end breakage on combination or filling builder, with the same front roll speeds?**

MEMBER: I would like to ask if you used the same weight on the cork roll as you did on the skin covering?

Answer: Same weight.

MR. DENNIS: I have an answer here: On a 22s test, run on two frames of 216 spindles each, 2½-inch ring, front roll speeds the same, spinning 7s yarn—on combination build, had 160 ends break and on filling build 77.

MR. MONROE: We had some new frames put in two or three months ago and we decided we would try the combination wind. We make 13½s yarn and have a 2-inch ring and 6-inch traverse. So we took a couple of frames and put one on filling line and one on combination wind. We had a first-class spinner to run these two frames and found that breaks on the combination wind were about ten to one. We weren't satisfied with that, changed the frame. Took the frame on the combination wind and just reversed the frames and we found that it was about the same on the other frame. So we took some of the yarn to the spoolers. Took the

## Are You Making Good Warps?

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same lady and let her spool the combination and filling wind, and we found the breaks were in favor of the filling wind about three to one.

MR. DENNIS: Anyone else made any test on combination wind, as compared with filling wind? How about you, Mr. Reed?

MR. REED: That was my test he just read. We made more waste on the combination than on filling. Now with the same front roll speed, No. 7 yarn, 170, you will have to reduce the speed to get the same end breakage, on the combination wind, and therefore it gave us a better result on the filling wind.

MR. DENNIS: How many use the combination wind? Indicate by raising your hands. Just a few. Can some of us give your experience?

MR. JENNINGS (Lanett, Ala.): We tried it out—got as far as 110 frames on it. Disregarding the breakage, we got so much waste with the combination we just took it off—never did run a test about the ends breaking down at all. If you ever get a tangle—you have got to cut it off.

MR. DENNIS: Let's substitute for this fourth question in regard to some experiments Mr. Phillip made at Social Circle with the 35 degree rolls on spinning frames.

MR. KLINCK: I have no particular dope to give you on the subject except Sibley Mills had eight filling frames made with 35 degree instead of 25 degree. It runs all right except it makes the frame so low the hand has to get down under it to throw the end up. We have run this about ten years. They are all right.

MR. PHILLIPS: The first thing I want to say is, I am not in the employ of any machinery builder. I am only bringing this out because I think it is something good.

Here's your old original 25 degree stand. That is put out on the old Lowell and most of the Whitin frames. Here's the new 35 degree stand. There is a difference of 10 degrees in the stand. The 25 degree stand gives you 6 inches from the bite of your roll to the guide wire. The 35 degree gives you  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches. This 35 degree stand is not perfect. It should be between 40 and 45. In other words, the front roll should be on the level with the back roll and guide wire so as not to have a bend and to get a perfect distribution of the twist. I have it up with the manufacturing concern to make me a stand between 40 and 45. I want to raise the back of this and bring the front lower, in order to put the drag on the front roll at all. If we can get a stand perpendicular it would get a better running spindle, and higher speed and with less twist. For that reason I think a 45 or 42—whatever it takes—would be better and this distance (indicating on the stand in his hand) should be shortened from the front roll to the guide wire from  $3\frac{3}{4}$  to 4 inches. The closer the better. But 4 inches, I think, would be as close as possible because it would be too hard for the spinner to put up the end. On changing this stand, I had several frames that I could only run 135 revolutions per minute on warp yarn. I changed to 35 degrees and immediately ran 150 revolutions and

got better results, better work, even work, than I could possibly run with 25 degree. There is another thing that is to be done if you should change this stand. Your present frames are too low. It would cause the spinner to stoop over to get up an end. One man said he didn't think it was possible for 10 degrees to make that difference. By raising the frame 4 inches, bringing it 40 inches from the roll beam to the floor, you overcome that. If we go to 45 degrees stand we would have to raise it to 45 inches.

MR. LONG: What effect did that 25 degree and 35 degree have over the present lever screws?

Answer: I merely had to drill new holes in my roller beam and put the lever screws over.

MR. LONG: Did you have to lengthen your weight wire?

Answer: No, I did not.

MR. PHILLIP: There is one thing this stand will do. It will make your front cap bars wear out quicker, but with the difference in it I figure will pay me to replace the cap bars.

MR. DENNIS: Did you have to change any of the gearing, Mr. Phillip?

MR. PHILLIP: Yes, in order to take up that space; also the gear caps.

MEMBER: In working that out, what were you trying to do?

MR. PHILLIP: 90 per cent of all ends that come down in the spinning room come down at the bite of the roller. Where there is a drop here, a drag on that front roll on the old stand, there is about  $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{2}$  from where the twist stops to the bite of the roll which has no twist at all, and that is where most of the ends break as they come down.

MEMBER: Speaking about the stands wearing out, we have experimented on our frames, we have a wood bearing in the front. They would come cheaper than a stand that was cast iron.

MEMBER: I have 12 frames that have been running in our mill probably 15 years. Some of them are worn out. I have 12 frames that originally came out with this stand and that is where I got the idea. They discarded it for some reason—I don't know why. I found those frames run faster and better than any frames in the mill. The spinners didn't like them because they called them "hump back." I visited a mill and they gave me the idea how to overcome the hump back.

MEMBER: Cap bar nips were wearing out. I ordered a couple of hundred. Taking out old cap bars and using welding torch. Referring to the stand, it was desirable we get the twist into the neb of the roll but the lap roll has to protrude a little beyond the lower center of the steel roller and that is another trouble I imagine you ran into there. It has to protrude a little beyond the center or bottom steel roll and that will interfere with the spinner putting the end up.

Your lap roll has got to protrude a little beyond to take up the lap as it comes down.

MEMBER: Well, I have no trouble with that.

MEMBER: I can't get around the



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idea that the relative position has to be the same.

MEMBER: Well, I have no trouble with it. I use the same size lap stick as I used before.

MEMBER: If you go further and let that stand at 90 degree angle, your lap roll would set back on the back side.

Answer: Yes, but you would put that on top instead of the bottom. What I was after was speed. I couldn't get it with that stand so I put this on.

MEMBER: The object of the 35 degree stand is that you put an excessive strain on the yarn just as it leaves the roll and it is not perpendicular and you don't get as much strain. Won't it cause the ends to break in the warper?

Answer: It hasn't done that with me. With this stand we have 6 inches, which is excessive. The closer you get these two points together the less ends you will have to break.

MR. MORGAN: That greater angle was designed for spinning soft yarns. Any advantage in hard finish yarn warp twist, or does it still appeal to soft yarn?

Answer: You get the same speed with hard as soft. I don't believe any man can take this 6-inch and run it 150 revolutions with 3.50 twist, but it can be done with that stand.

MEMBER: Then do you think sometimes variation in yarn is caused by the draft after that yarn leaves the front roll and before the twist goes into it?

MR. PHILLIP: Anything which would cause the yarn to have excessive strain would cause it to break uneven.

MEMBER: Can you overcome that?

MR. PHILLIP: No. For good running work this stand is not right yet.

SECRETARY R. W. PHILLIP: Fellows, I think we all appreciate Mr. Dennis' able work. It was a double duty on him and he really came through mighty well.

We have 80 tickets left out of 150. I am not appealing, but we have arranged for 125 one dollar luncheons and from the looks of the crowd, about 45 sold so far, which leaves us in the whole \$80. I think you would enjoy the luncheon. There is one very important feature to come up during the luncheon—an election of the members of the Executive Committee.

The meeting adjourned for luncheon.

### Among Those Present.

Unfortunately, we were not able to obtain a complete list of those who attended the meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia, at their meeting in Atlanta, March 9th, but the following is a list of those who were present at the lunch:

Ahles, C. V., Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
Anderson, E. H., Spinner, Lafayette, Ga.  
Aspen, Thomas, Salesman, H. & B. American Machine Co.  
Baker, A. B., Supt., Ga. Duck and Cordage Mill, Scottdale, Ga.

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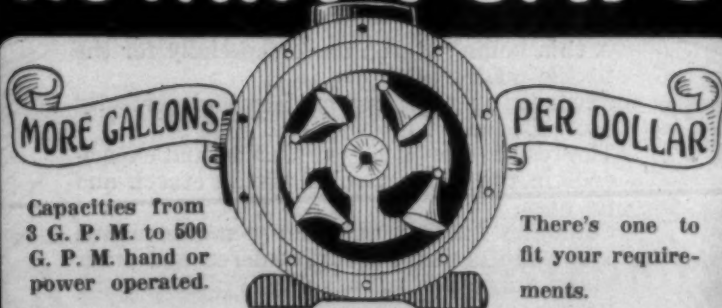
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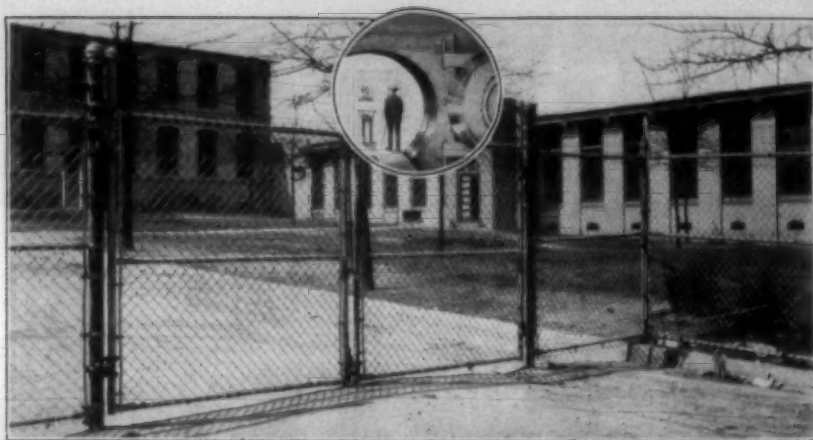
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J. H. Almand, Atlanta, Ga.	
P. G. Wear, Dallas, Texas	

# STARCH

Batson, J. E., Carder, Columbus Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.  
Blair, William G., Armstrong Cork and Insulator Co., Greenville, S. C.  
Brooks, G. R., Supt., Mary Leila Mill, Greensboro, Ga.  
Carroll, John T., Plant Mgr., Whittier Mills Co., Chattahoochee, Ga.  
Chandler, Edwin, Carder, Exposition Mills, Atlanta, Ga.  
Clark, David, Editor, Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.  
Colbert, L. B., Carder, The Trion Co., Trion, Ga.  
Crowder, J. J., O-Spinning, Stark Mills, Hogansville, Ga.  
Davis, A. K., O-Twisting, Stark Mills, Hogansville, Ga.  
Davis, C. E., Columbus, Ga.  
Dennis, F. S., Mgr. and Supt., Cons. Textile Corp., Lafayette, Ga.  
Dennis, Ward, Student, Georgia Tech, Atlanta, Ga.  
Dillard, Walter B., Jr., Asst. Supt., Columbus Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.  
Fagan, Chas. S., Foreman, Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co.  
Farbush, H. C., Spinner, Ga. Duck and Cordage Mill, Scottdale, Ga.  
Gammon, J. S., O-Spinning, Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.  
Glass, J. M., O-Carding, West Point Mfg. Co., Shawmut, Ala.  
Greer, James A., American Wool and Cotton Reporter, Greenville, S. C.  
Hames, J. W., Supt., Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.  
Hames, W. C., Roller Coverer, Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.  
Hart, F. W., Sales Agent, Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
Heinz, W. L., Lub. Engineer, The Texas Co.  
Henderson, J. S., Spinner, Indian Head Mill, Cordova, Ala.  
Higgenbotham, W. H., N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
Hinckley, Everett H., V-Pres., Borne, Scrymser Co., New York.  
Horner, J. W., Salesman, Joseph Sykes Bros., Atlanta, Ga.  
Johnson, H. M., Textile Student, Shawmut, Ala.  
Johnson, P. D., Salesman, Arabol Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
Jordan, J. M., Overseer, Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.  
Jordan, W. J., Spinner, Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.  
King, W. L., Overseer Picking, Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.  
Klinck, John, Asst. Supt., Sibley Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ga.  
LeClair, E., Sou. Rep., Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
Lane, W. B., Textile Student, Shawmut, Ala.  
Lanier, J. W., O-Spinning, Shawmut, Ala.  
MacAuley, John D., Foreman Spinning, Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Piedmont, Ala.  
Melchor, Guy L., Salesman, Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
Merritt, C. R., Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
Moore, Fred, Asst. Supt., Lafayette Cotton Mills, Lafayette, Ga.  
Morgan, R. A., Mgr., Southern Brighton Mills, Rome, Ga.  
Nelson, O. C., O-Spinning, Milstead Mfg. Co., Milstead, Ga.  
Nuttall, B. F., Carder, Indian Head Mill of Ala., Cordova, Ala.  
Park, H. P., Pres. and Supt., Park Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.  
Peterson, A. B., Spinner, Pacolet Mfg. Co., New Holland, Ga.  
Petrea, Frank K., Supt., Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.  
Phillip, R. W., Associate Editor, Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.  
Phillips, W. L., Supt., Social Circle Cotton Mill, Social Circle, Ga.  
Pope, J. W., Sou. Rep., A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
Reynolds, W. M., Supt. No. 1, Newnan Cotton Mills, Newnan, Ga.  
Riddle, J. L., O-Spinning, Columbus Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.  
Rooke, W. J., Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.  
Roseberry, W. P., Carder, Scottdale Mills, Scottdale, Ga.  
Seal, C. B., The A. F. Textile School, Georgia Tech, Atlanta, Ga.  
Senn, D. R., Asst. Supt., Enterprise Mfg. Co., Enterprise, Ga.  
Seydel, Paul, Pres., Seydel-Woolley Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
Shubert, J. W., Carder, Ga. Duck & Cordage Mill, Scottdale, Ga.  
Smith, R. Bigham, Salesman, Borne, Scrymser Co., New York City.  
Snow, G. B., Salesman, Atlanta Brush Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
St. Onge, A., Owner, Brown-St. Onge Co., Providence, R. I.  
Steele, R. S., Supt., Lafayette Cotton Mills, Lafayette, Ga.  
Stodghill, C. M., Stodghill & Co., Atlanta, Ga.  
Turner, Jno. C., Salesman, Chas. Bond Co., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Whatley, R. A., Vice-Pres., Bremen Looms, Inc., Bremen, Ga.  
Wilkerson, Chas. R., Foreman, Milstead Mills, Milstead, Ga.  
Wilson, R. O., Carder, Pacolet Mfg. Co. No. 4, New Holland, Ga.  
Wood, D. M., Supt. No. 2, Newnan Cotton Mill, Newnan, Ga.  
Wooten, L. E., V-Pres., Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C.  
Young, C. M., Treas., Ga. Webbing & Tape Co., Columbus, Ga.

## 567,244 Bales of Cotton Consumed in February

Cotton consumption during February totaled 567,244 bales of lint and 53,978 of linters, compared with 583,192 of lint and 56,465 of linters in January this year and 550,775 of lint and 51,414 of linters, in February last year, the census bureau announced.

Cotton on hand February 28 was held as follows:

In consuming establishments 1,831,298 bales of lint and 174,976 of linters compared with 1,811, of lint and 159,875 of linters on January 31 last year and 1,542,382 of lint and 150,913 of linters on February 28 last year.

In public storage and at compresses 4,744,090 bales of lint and 80,151 of linters, compared with 5,175,834 of lint and 69,588 of linters on January 31 this year and 3,073,396 of lint and 69,488 of linters on February 28 last year.

Cotton imported during February totaled 38,355 bales, compared with 38,355 bales, compared with 62,061 in January this year and 59,902 in February last year.

Cotton exported during February totaled 556,185 bales, including 10,859 bales of linters compared with 749,967 including 10,859 bales of linters compared with 749,967 including 15,368 of linters in January this year and 811,838 including 19,800 of linters in February last year.

Cotton spindles active during February numbered 33,028,966 compared with 32,803,156 in January this



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year and 33,358,798 in February last year.

Statistics for cotton growing States include:

Cotton consumed during February totaled 399,046 bales compared with 412,242 in January this year and 372,560 in February last year.

Stocks of cotton on hand February 28 in cotton growing States were held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,127,859 bales compared with 1,122,299 on January 31 this year and 915,004 on February 28 last year.

In public storage at compresses, 4,526,920 bales compared with 4,944,944,981 on January 31 this year and 2,749,271 on February 28 last year.

Cotton spindles active in cotton growing States during February numbered 17,221,236 compared with 17,176,666 during January this year and 16,990,842 during February last year.

### Filling Cloths With Rayon

Atlanta, Ga.—An interesting cotton and rayon mixture cloth is that which is known as jacquard reversible filling cloth. The manufacturers who produce these materials are said to be well sold for several months and there is every prospect that the demand will continually increase.

More recently this reversible filling cloth has been made on jacquard looms and its use is quite varied, though naturally the largest distribution is noted for blankets and for bathrobes. The colors which are used in rayon have not changed radically from cotton colors. In some instances, various colors of rayon fiber are used in order to make a different shade of yarn, and the results seems to be entirely satisfactory for the fabric considered.

Quite a number of these fabrics are made with borders at either end, this giving a finished appearance, although it does increase the number of cords required to produce the design. The ends of the robes are cut and then bound with a buttonhole stitch to keep the end of the cloth from unraveling.

The patterns which are used on fancy cloths of the character described are not especially intricate, because the cloth is not of a high count, and only certain effects are possible. Any weave where the thread changes a great deal would not show prominently enough to be of great value. The figures are mostly large ones, when compared with those applied to most of the ordinary cloths, the effects being somewhat similar to the large brocaded ones ordinarily made from silk entirely, though because of the cloth construction, the result is entirely different and not nearly so fine when the figure details are considered.—Daily News Record.

### Dundee Textile Trade with United States.

Exports to the United States from Dundee, Scotland, during 1925, were valued at \$15,000,000, of which \$13,000,000 worth were of flax, jute and wool products, the Department of Commerce is informed by Consul M. K. Moorhead, Dundee.

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Spartanburg, S. C., Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C., Hermitage Cotton Mills,  
Camden, S. C., Mills Mill, Greenville, S. C., Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

## Cotton Goods

New York.—With price readjustment being made on practically all lines, cotton goods markets were quiet last week, with buying generally restricted in all quarters. Curtilment is beginning to be apparent, many mills letting machinery stand as they finish contracts. Prominent manufacturers are urging mills to accumulate no stocks at a time when buyers will not place orders ahead in a normal way. The price of print cloths has declined to the lowest level in three years. Bleached cotton gingham for fall and sheetings are all down from 1 cent to 3 cents a yard.

The best demand and the most active trading was noted in printed goods of all cotton and rayon and cotton mixtures. There was a steady call for these constructions and this business furnished the one encouraging feature of the market.

Toward the end of the week, with prices of cotton showing more strength, there was some renewal of interest in print cloths. Buyers offered low bids which in many cases were refused because producers were more encouraged over the upward trend in cotton. The market for gray cloths as a whole, however, showed little activity. Some fair business was booked in exceptional cases, but generally speaking the market was dull.

There were no further changes in sheeting prices as the week ended, although more mills showed a willingness to take on forward contracts. Sales included quite a few constructions, usually spots. April 36-inch 5-yard sold at 7½c, with 8c generally the market and 5.50 yard moved at 7½c, with 7½c quoted. A few April 3.75-yard sold at 9½c and 3.60-yard spots 11½c, with April held for 11½c. Early April 2.85-yard sold moderately at 12½c and late April-May offered at 12c. The market on 40-inch spot 5-yard held at 8½c and 5.50-yard 7½c. There were inquiries for wide sheetings, spots of which were in very short supply and quoted on the basis of 47c a pound for 66-inch goods. The contract price was slightly lower.

Further moderate business was done in April-June 72x80s pajama checks. Spots were held for 10½c. Some low count 30-inch osnaburgs were quoted 10½c or less and 40-inch 11½c. April 68x76s 4-yard twills sold at 11½c.

Tire fabrics showed no change during the week, but there was not enough inquiry in the market to tell whether or not mills would take orders at current or lower prices. There was a tendency among fabric mills to reduce production, some of

them having already accumulated fair sized stocks.

In the duck division, there was some business in enameling duck at close prices. There was little interest in other constructions.

Carded broadcloths underwent further price readjustment, in line with what had happened in other print cloth yarn goods. The last quotations on 90x60 carded were 11½ cents spot and 11½ cents April. Good makes of both spot and nearby 100x60 had come available at 12 cents. Most centers continued to quote 12½ on spots of 100x64, with a likelihood of shading this for later delivery. Probably the most irregular members of the broadcloth family members are the 128x68 all-combed and the various sub-counts thereof. Good Eastern makes of the full-count are offered at 18½ cents, prompt delivery; certain choice makes have continued at 18½, and one or two others are held at 19. The latter price has been paid this week for spots. On the other end of the range, there are quotations of 18 to 18½, certain styles being nominal at these prices. Among the sub-counts different Eastern makes of 124x64 half-combed are offered from 17 cents up; one or two makes of the 17 cent quality were reported open to other constructions.

Little inquiry was noted in the warp stripe section. Carded 88x48s held at 10½c East for March, 10½c April and 10½c South. There was no change in the basis of 110x68s carded. Aprils being held for 14½c and March goods through second hands coming out at 15c.

000 pieces at the top figure. Buyers continue to remain indifferent in the belief that present prices are yet high and have been taking goods necessary to fill immediate wants. Prices showed somewhat of a slight decline over the period.

The Fall River print cloth market was quiet for the week with sales estimated at between 35,000 and 40,-

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s.	6½
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s.	5½
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x64s.	5½
Gray G'ds., 38½-in., 64x64s.	8½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s.	9½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s.	12½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard.	12½
Brown sheetings, 4-yard.	10½
Brown sheetings, standard	13½
Ticking, 8-oz.	22
Denims	17½
Staple gingham, 27-in.	9
Kid finished cambrics	8½ a9½
Dress gingham	12½ a16½
Standard prints	9½

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# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The cotton yarn market was dull and inactive during the week, with prices lower throughout the list. There was an almost entire absence of trading except for the day to day business covering only small lots for quick delivery. Wherever buyers showed any interest in future deliveries, their offers were much below spinners' ideas. Mills refused considerable business at very low prices. The general tone of the market showed a slight improvement toward the close of the week when the cotton situation became stronger.

Both carded and combed yarns were in light demand throughout the week. The most interesting development was the announcement that the combed yarn mills of Gaston county would begin curtailment this week. While no official statement has been made concerning the extent of this curtailment, it is expected to begin with mills generally cutting their output by one day's operations per week. Statements by Gaston county spinners indicate that the yarn market has been very dull for some time past and that the mills are going to curtail production rather than pile up stock on the present dull market.

It is thought that the carded yarns mills in this section still have a considerable amount of business on hand although they have not received any large orders during the past several weeks. Reliable information indicates, however, that stocks have not yet become large.

Quotations in this market were very irregular. The following list shows published prices here, although spinners were generally higher:

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.	
8s	33 1/2 a
10s	34 1/2 a
12s	35 1/2 a
14s	36 1/2 a
16s	37 a 37 1/2
20s	40 1/2 a
24s	41 1/2 a 42 1/2
26s	43 1/2 a 44 1/2
30s	53 a 54
40s	59 a 61
40s ex.	67 a 69
50s	
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.	
8s	33 1/2 a
10s	34 a
12s	34 1/2 a
14s	35 a
16s	35 1/2 a
20s	36 1/2 a
24s	39 1/2 a
26s	41 a 41 1/2
30s	43 a 43 1/2
36s	50 1/2 a
40s	52 1/2 a 53 1/2
40s ex.	57 1/2 a 61
50s	66 a 67
60s	70 a 71

Part Insulated Waste Yarns.	
8s, 1-ply	27 1/2 a
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	28 a 28 1/2
10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	30 a
12s, 2-ply	31 a
16s, 2-ply	32 1/2 a
20s, 2-ply	35 a
26s, 2-ply	40 a
30s, 2-ply	41 a
Duck Yarns—3, 4 and 5-Ply.	
8s	33 a
10s	34 a
12s	34 1/2 a
16s	36 1/2 a
20s	37 a 37 1/2
Southern Single Chain Warps.	
10s	33 1/2 a
12s	34 a
14s	34 1/2 a
16s	35 1/2 a
20s	36 1/2 a
24s	39 1/2 a
26s	40 1/2 a
30s	43 a 43 1/2
40s	53 a
Southern Single Skeins.	
8s	33 a
10s	33 1/2 a
12s	34 a
14s	34 1/2 a
16s	35 1/2 a
20s	36 1/2 a
22s	38 a
24s	39 a
26s	39 1/2 a
30s	40 1/2 a
40s	43 a 43 1/2
Southern Frame Cones.	
8s	33 a
10s	33 1/2 a
12s	34 a
14s	34 1/2 a
16s	35 a
18s	36 a
20s	36 1/2 a
22s	37 a
24s	38 a
26s	39 a
28s	40 1/2 a
30s	39 a
40s	41 a
50s	50 a

*Tying In.	
Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.—Two-Ply.	
16s	52 a
20s	55 a
30s	62 a
36s	68 a 72
40s	70 a 75
50s	80 a
60s	84 a 88
70s	95 a 100
80s	1 10a 1 15
Southern Combed Peeler Cones.	
10s	43 a
12s	44 a
14s	45 a
16s	46 a
18s	47 a
20s	48 a
22s	49 a 50
24s	52 a
26s	52 1/2 a
28s	53 a
30s	55 a
32s	56 a
34s	58 a
36s	61 a
38s	66 a
40s	68 a
42s	69 a
44s	78 a
46s	82 a 86
48s	92 a 98
50s	1 10a
Eastern Carded Peeler Thread—Twist Skeins—Two-Ply.	
20s	48 a
22s	49 a
24s	50 a
26s	54 a
28s	57 a
30s	61 a
32s	63 a
34s	68 a
36s	73 a

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## Want Department

### Cost Accountant

Competent cost accountant and auditor desires position with large cotton mill where there is an opportunity to grow. Excellent references. Address "Cost Accountant," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Thos. J. Clark

Any one knowing the whereabouts of Thomas J. Clark, age 35, fair complexion, blue eyes and dark hair, height 5 feet 10-inches. Weight about 145 pounds, will please tell him to come home as there is nothing against him, or communicate with his wife, Mrs. Nannie Clark, 96 Ave. "G" E. Thomaston, Ga.

## For Sale

The following Foster Winders, Model 30, 100 spindles: Serial Nos. 6764, 6802, 6804, 8803, 16,447. All equipped with Morse Chains and G. E. Motors. Three machines are 550 volt, 60 cycle, 5 H. P., 1740 R. P. M., and two are 220 volt, 60 cycle, 5 H. P., 1730 R. P. M. Excellent condition and now in operation. Reason for selling, we are changing manufacturing processes, eliminating their use. Address U. S. N., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Wanted

10" Bobbins for 10x5 Slubber.  
12 Deliveries Drawing 10" Coilers.  
2 6x3 or 2 1/2 Providence Fly Frames  
1 12x6 Slubber.  
1 Rotary Dye Machine, 1,000 lbs.  
1 Raw Stock Dryer.  
1 100-Spindle Foster Tube and Cone Winder.  
Must be in excellent condition and cheap.  
We buy odd lots yarn.

Address E. G. A.  
Care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Wanted

Job as overseer of weaving by April 10th. 14 years' experience on a wide variety of goods. Both narrow and broad looms. Age 38, married. Best of references as to character and ability from past and present employers. J. J. M., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Mr. McKinley Hurst

disappeared from his home the last of February, leaving his wife and two small children. He is a general cotton mill hand, and railroad section man. He is 23 years of age, dark complexion, about 5 feet 7 inches tall, medium build, weight 155 pounds. Anyone hearing of him or knowing his whereabouts please notify Mrs. Irene Hurst, Cordova, Ala.

### We Have for Sale

16 Fales & Jenks Spinning Frames, 256 Spindles.  
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### For Sale

300 Crompton & Knowles 2x1 Box Looms 37 1/2" between swords. Good mechanical condition, operating every day. We invite inspection.  
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Experienced Union Special Sewing Machine Fixer. Young married man preferred. Must have common school education and ability for promotion. Give references and salary expected. Address "M D M Georgia", care Southern Bulletin.

### Wanted

Two first-class Spindle Plumbers, for the road. Pay 55c per hour. J. W. Ridenhour, P. O. Box No. 3, Albemarle, N. C.

### Wanted

Position as manager of cotton mill. Can furnish best references and under proper conditions would take stock in mill. Address A. B., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### Help Wanted

A No. 1 Card Grinder for 44 H. & B. Cards and to take care of the picking and opening machinery also. Good salary for right man. Address H. & B., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning or both. Have had 15 years experience as overseer and can give good references. No. 4769.

WANT position as roller coverer and belt man. Can give first class service in every respect. Good references. No. 4770.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on wide variety of fabrics and can handle weave room in efficient manner. Excellent references. No. 4771.

WANT position as overseer slasher room. Thoroughly understand slashing and have had long experience in a number of good mills. Good references. No. 4772.

WANT position as superintendent. Practical reliable man of good character and excellent training and experience. Now employed. No. 4773.

WANT position as overseer dyeing department. Now handling large job in satisfactory manner, but have good reasons for making a change. Qualified to handle dye plant in first class manner. Would like to correspond with mill needing high class man. No. 4774.

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized mill or overseer spinning in larger mill. Long experience in spinning and can get excellent results. Good references. No. 4775.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Now employed in good mill, but wish better place. Practical experienced weaver who can handle a wide range of goods. Good references. No. 4777.

WANT position as overseer carding, assistant superintendent or office man. Age 29, graduate Georgia Tech textile department, experienced in every department of mill. Good references as to character and ability. No. 4778.

WANT position as master mechanic or electrician. Experienced on both steam and electric drive and thoroughly understand mill machine work. Good references. No. 4779.

WANT position as overseer carding. Long experience in card room as both overseer and second hand and can give excellent references from present and past employers. No. 4780.

WANT position as overseer spinning or weaving. Twenty years practical experience. Seven years as overseer cloth departments. Textile graduate. Age 36. No. 4781.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Experienced on many cloth constructions and can give references to show excellent past record. No. 4782.

WANT position as overseer carding. Have good place now, but am qualified to handle larger room. Long practical experience, good manager of help. First class references. No. 4783.

WANT position as master mechanic. 18 years experience as master mechanic. Can handle steam or electric power. Strictly sober. Can give good references. Now employed, but can come on short notice. No. 4784.

WANT position as superintendent yarn mill. Married, age 40. Practical man experienced on combed and carded colored and white yarns. Ran last job 11 years. Can get quality and quantity at reasonable cost. Good references. No. 4785.

WANT position as overseer carding or carding and spinning. Reliable man of good character, experienced as both carder and spinner. Best of references. No. 4786.

WANT position as overseer weaving plain or fancy work. Long experience and get excellent results. References. No. 4787.

WANT position as overseer weaving or designer. Now employed as designer. Experienced on all kinds of fancy goods. Would like to correspond with fine goods mills needing competent man. No. 4778.

WANT position as weave room overseer in mill of 200 to 500 looms, preferably on sheetings, drills, print cloths, duck or colored chambray. 18 years experience in weaving, I. C. S. graduate. Experience covers wide range of goods in many mill. Good references. No. 4779.

WANT position as master mechanic. Experienced on steam and electric drive, have had varied experience on big jobs. Licensed marine and stationary engineer. College man, will not consider small job. No. 4790.

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WANT position as superintendent yarn or weave mill. Now employed as night superintendent. First class man who can get results. Best of references. No. 4792.

WANT position as superintendent any size mill, yarn or cloth. High class spinner and weaver, understand white and colored goods, plain and fancy. References. No. 4793.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or twine mill. Now employed, but wish better place. Experienced and reliable man who can give excellent service. No. 4794.

WANT position as superintendent, prefer North or South Carolina. Now employed. Good references to show character and ability. No. 4795.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning prefer Carolinas. Have run present job for 5 years and given satisfaction. Have had 14 years as overseer. Good references. No. 4796.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced and reliable man who can handle weave room in efficient and economical manner. No. 4797.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Qualified to handle either position. Best of references. No. 4798.

WANT position as overseer cloth room or small weave room on plain goods. Experienced as weaver. Cloth room man and shipping clerk. Married, have family. Excellent references. No. 4799.

WANT position as carder or spinner or superintendent small mill. Now employed. Can give first class references. No. 4800.

WANT position as carder or spinner or either. Long experience in number of mills. Best of references as to character and ability. No. 4801.

THOROUGHLY competent superintendent or assistant superintendent wants position. Would take assistant's place. Textile graduate, married, 20 years experience as superintendent on white and colored goods. Know cotton grading, dyeing and finishing. Best of references. Will come to Carolinas or Georgia on trial at own expense. No. 4802.

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- Bobbin Stripper—**  
Terrell Machine Co.
- Calenders—**  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Calendar Roll Grinders—**  
B. S. Roy & Son Co.
- Cards—**  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.  
Saco-Loewell Shops.  
Whitin Machine Works.
- Card Clothing—**  
Ashworth Bros.  
Charlotte Mfg. Co.  
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.  
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
- Card Grinding Machinery—**  
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.  
Dronfield Bros.  
T. C. Entwistle Co.  
Roy & Son Co., B. S.  
Saco-Loewell Shops.  
Whitin Machine Works.  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Carrier Aprons—**  
Link-Belt Co.  
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
- Caustic Potash—**  
A. Klipstein & Co.
- Caustic Soda—**  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
A. Klipstein & Co.  
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
- Chain Belts and Drives—**  
Charles Bond Company  
Link-Belt Co.  
Morse Chain Co.
- Chemicals—**  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
J. B. Ford Co.  
Hart Products Corp.  
A. Klipstein & Co.  
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.  
National Oil Products Co.  
Seydel Chemical Co.  
Seydel-Woolley Co.
- Cloth Presses—**  
Economy Baler Co.
- Cloth-Winding Paper Cores—**  
Cores for Cloth-Winding—  
Clutches (Friction)—  
Charles Bond Company  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.  
Woods, T. B. Sons Co.
- Cloth Winders and Doublers—**  
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.
- Clutch Spindles—**  
Fournier & Lemoine.
- Coal Handling Machinery—**  
Link-Belt Co.
- Combs—**  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.  
Combs (Beamers, Warpers, Slashers)—  
T. C. Entwistle Co.  
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.
- Commission Merchants—**  
Catlin & Co.  
J. H. Lane & Co.  
Mauney-Steel Co.  
Paulson, Linkroum & Co.  
Ridley, Watts & Co.  
The Farish Co.
- Compressors (Air)—**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- Condensers—**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.
- Conditioning Machines—**  
American Moistening Co.
- Conduit Fittings—**  
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.
- Cones (Paper)—**  
Saco-Loewell Shops.
- Cone Vice Couplings—**  
William Sellers & Co., Inc.
- Conveying Systems—**  
Link-Belt Co.
- Coolers (Air)—**  
See Humidifying Apparatus.
- Cotton—**  
Lesser-Goldman Cotton Co.  
Sanders, Orr & Co.  
Stewart Bros. Cotton Co.  
S. B. Tanner, Jr.  
Wm. & York Wilson.
- Cotton Machinery—**  
Ashworth Bros.  
Barber-Colman Co.  
Collins Bros. Machine Co.  
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.  
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.  
Draper Corporation.  
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.  
T. C. Entwistle Co.  
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.  
H. & B. American Machine, Inc.  
Hopdale Mfg. Co.  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
National King Traveler Co.  
Roy & Son, B. S.  
Saco-Loewell Shops.  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.  
Stafford Co., The  
Terrell Machine Co.  
Tolhurst Machine Works.  
Universal Winding Co.  
Whitin Machine Works.  
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Cotton Openers and Lappers—**  
Saco-Loewell Shops.  
Whitin Machine Works.  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Cotton Softeners—**  
Arabel Mfg. Co.  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Bosson & Lane.  
Hart Products Corp.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
A. Klipstein & Co.  
National Oil Products Co.  
Seydel Chemical Co.  
Seydel-Woolley Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Cotton Waste Machinery—**  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.  
Saco-Loewell Shops.  
Whitin Machine Works.
- Counters (Revolution, Hank, Pick, etc)—**  
The Root Co.
- Couplings (Shaft)—**  
Charles Bond Company  
William Sellers & Co., Inc.  
Wood's T. B. Sons Co.
- Cranes—**  
Link-Belt Co.
- Dobby Chain—**  
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.  
Rice Dobby Chain Co.
- Doffing Boxes—**  
Rogers Fibre Co.
- Doublers—**  
Saco-Loewell Shops.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.  
Universal Winding Co.
- Drawing Rolls—**  
Metallic Drawing Roll Co.
- Drink Fountains—**  
Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.
- Drives (Silent Chain)—**  
Charles Bond Company  
Link-Belt Co.  
Morse Chain Co.
- Drop Wires—**  
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.  
Draper Corporation.  
Hopdale Mfg. Co.  
Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.  
R. I. Ward Stop Equipment Co.
- Dryers (Centrifugal)—**  
Roy & Son Co., B. S.  
Tolhurst Machine Works.
- Dyers—**  
Southern Art Silk Bleach & Dye Works, Inc.
- Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finishing Machinery—**  
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.  
American Laundry Machinery Co.  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Franklin Process Co.  
Klauder-Weldon Dye Machinery Co.  
Perkins, B. F. & Sons, Inc.  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Dyestuffs and Chemicals—**  
Borne, Scrymgeour Co.  
Bosson & Lane.  
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
- General Dyestuff Corp.**  
A. Klipstein & Co.  
National Oil Products Co., Inc.  
Newport Chemical Works  
National Aniline & Chemical Co.  
United Chemical Products Co.  
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Lye Works—**  
Franklin Process Co.  
Sayles Finishing Plants, Inc.
- Electric Fans—**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
General Electric Co.  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- Electric Hoists—**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
Link-Belt Co.
- Electric Lighting—**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
General Electric Co.  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- Electric Motors—**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
Charles Bond Company  
Fairbanks-Morse Co.  
General Electric Co.  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- Electric Supplies—**  
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.  
Cooper-Hewitt Electric Co.  
General Electric Co.  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- Elevators—**  
Link-Belt Co.
- Engineers (Mill)—**  
See Architects and Mill Engineers.
- Engineers (Ventilating)—**  
Bahnsen Co.  
Parks-Cramer Co.
- Engines (Steam, Oil, Gas, Pumping)—**  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.  
Sydnor Pump & Well Co.  
See also Ventilating Apparatus.
- Expert Textile Mechanic—**  
J. D. Hollingsworth.
- Extractors—**  
American Laundry Machine Co.  
Tolhurst Machine Works.
- Fences (Iron and Wire)—**  
Page Fence and Wire Products Assn.  
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
- Fibre Specialties—**  
Rogers Fibre Co.
- Finishers—**  
Sayles Finishing Plants, Inc.
- Finishing Compounds—**  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Borne, Scrymgeour Co.  
Hart Products Corp.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
A. Klipstein & Co.  
National Oil Products Co.  
Seydel-Woolley Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.
- Finishing Machinery—**  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.
- Finishing Machinery—**  
See Dyeing, Drying, Bleaching and Finishing.
- Flat Wall Paint—**  
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.  
U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.
- Flexible Couplings—**  
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
- Floor Stands—**  
Wood's T. B. Sons Co.
- Flyted Rolls—**  
Collins Bros. Machine Co.  
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.  
Whitin Machine Works.
- Flyer Presses and Overhaulers—**  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.  
Whitin Machine Works.  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Flyers—**  
Saco-Loewell Shops.  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.  
Whitin Machine Works.
- Frames—**  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- Friction Clutches—**  
Wood's T. B. Sons Co.  
See Clutches.
- Fuses—**  
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.
- Garnett Roll Grinders—**  
B. S. Roy & Son Co.
- Gearing (Silent Flexible)—**  
Link-Belt Co.
- Gears—**  
Charles Bond Company  
Dan Gear Co.  
Ferguson Gear Co.
- Gears-Silent—**  
Charles Bond Company  
Ferguson Gear Co.
- Gear Makers—**  
Charles Bond Company  
Ferguson Gear Co.
- Generating Sets—**  
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
- Grate Bars—**  
Thomas Grate Bar Co.
- Spindle Repairers—**  
Collins Bros. Co.



## CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

- Grab Buckets—  
Link-Belt Co.
- Greases—  
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
Grinding and Polishing Machines—  
Gudgeon Rolls—  
Washburn.  
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.  
Roy, B. S. & Son Co.
- Hangers (Ball and Socket)—  
Charles Bond Company  
William Sellers & Co., Inc.  
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
- Hangers (Shaft)—  
Charles Bond Company  
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.  
William Sellers & Co., Inc.  
Wood's T. B. & Sons Co.
- Hardware Supplies—  
Textile Mill Supply Co.
- Harness Twine—  
Garland Mfg. Co.
- Harness and Frames—  
—See Heddles and Frames.
- Heddles and Frames—  
Garland Mfg. Co.  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.  
L. S. Watson Mfg. Co.
- Hopper-Feed Hand Stokers—  
The J. H. Williams Co.
- Hosiery Dyeing Machinery—  
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.
- Humidity and Air Conditioning  
Aparatus—  
American Moistening Co.  
The Bahnsen Co.  
Carrier Engineering Corp.  
Parks-Cramer Co.
- Humidity Controller—  
American Moistening Co.  
The Bahnsen Co.  
Carrier Engineering Corp.  
Parks-Cramer Co.
- Hydro-Extractors—  
Tolhurst Machine Co.
- Indigo Dyeing Machinery—  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Insurance—  
Liberty Mutual Insurance Co.
- Knit Goods Finishing Machines—  
Kaumagraph Co.  
Morrow Machine Co., The.
- Knotters—  
Barber-Colman Co.  
Morrow Machine Co.
- Knitting Lubricants—  
National Oil Products Co.
- Laundry Machinery—  
Tolhurst Machine Works.
- Landscape Architect—  
E. S. Draper.
- Leather Packings—  
Charles Bond Company  
Edward R. Ladew Co.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.
- Leather Loom Pickers—  
Charles Bond Company  
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.
- Leather Strapping—  
Charles Bond Company  
Edward R. Ladew Co.  
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.
- Leather Straps—  
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.
- Liquid Chlorine—  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
- Looms—  
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.  
Draper Corporation.  
Hopdale Mfg. Co.  
Stoddard Co., The.
- Loom Beams and Heads—  
Frank Mossberg Corp.  
Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.
- Loom Drop Wires—  
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.  
Hopdale Mfg. Co.  
Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.  
R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.
- Loom Harness—  
Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co.  
Garland Mfg. Co.  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- Loom Pickers—  
Jas. H. Billington Co.  
Charles Bond Company  
Edward R. Ladew Co.  
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.  
Garland Mfg. Co.  
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.
- Loom Reeds—  
Atlanta Harness & Reed Mfg. Co.  
Greensboro Loom Reed Co.  
High Point Loom Reed & Harness Co.  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- Loom Supplies—  
Charles Bond Company  
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.
- Lubricants—  
Borne, Scrymser & Co.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
- Lubricators—  
Malcolm H. Smith Co., Inc.
- Lug Straps—  
Charles Bond Company  
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.
- Machinery Enamel—  
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
- Mangles—  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Markers—  
Kaumagraph Co.  
Morrow Machine Co.
- Measuring and Folding Machines—  
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Mercerizing Machinery—  
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Metal Paint—  
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
- Meters—  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
General Electric Co.  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- Mill Architects—  
—See Architects.
- Mill Lighting—  
—See Electric Lighting.
- Mill Starches—  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Jas. H. Billington Co.  
Corn Products Refining Co.  
Penick & Ford, Ltd.  
Keefer Starch Co.  
Stein, Hall & Co.
- Mill Supplies—  
Charles Bond Company  
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.  
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.  
Garland Mfg. Co.  
Textile Mill Supply Co.  
Thomas Grate Bar Co.
- Mill White—  
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.
- Monosulphur Oil—  
National Oil Products Co.
- Napper Clothing—  
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
- Napper Roll Grinders—  
B. S. Roy & Son Co.  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
General Electric Co.  
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
- Oils—  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
A. Klipstein & Co.  
National Oil Products Co.  
N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Oil Burners—  
Scott-Newman Oil Burner Co.
- Oils (Hydroscopic)—  
National Oil Products Co.
- Oils (Rayon)—  
National Oil Products Co.
- One-Piece Furnace Linings—  
Carolina Refractories Co.
- Opening Machinery—  
H. & B. American Machine Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Whitin Machine Works.
- Overhaulers—  
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- Overseaming and Overedging Machines—  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.
- Paints—  
Aluminum Co. of America.  
Oliver Johnson & Co.  
Tripod Paint Co.  
U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.
- Patents—  
Paul B. Eaton  
Siggers & Siggers.
- Perforated Machinery Guards—  
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
- Perforated Metals—  
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.
- Picker Gears—  
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.
- Pickers (Leather)—  
Charles Bond Company  
Edward R. Ladew Co.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.  
Garland Mfg. Co.  
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.
- Picker Sticks—  
Charles Bond Company  
Garland Mfg. Co.
- Piece Dyeing Machinery—  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Pipe and Fittings—  
Parks-Cramer Co.
- Portable Elevators—  
Link-Belt Co.
- Power Transmission Machinery—  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
Charles Bond Company  
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.  
Fafnir Bearing Co.  
Link-Belt Co.
- Morse Chain Co.  
William Sellers & Co., Inc.  
Wood's T. B. Sons Co.
- Preparatory Machinery (Cotton)—  
H. & B. American Machine Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Whitin Machine Works.
- Pickers and Lappers—  
Whitin Machine Works.  
Woosocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.
- Pinboards—  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
Washburn.
- Porcelain Guides and Parts—  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
Page-Madden Co., Inc.
- Presses—  
Economy Baler Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- Pulleys (Cast Iron)—  
Charles Bond Company  
William Sellers & Co., Inc.  
Wood's T. B. Sons Co.
- Pumps—  
Blackmer Rotary Pump Co.  
Pumps (Boiler Feed; also Centrifugal)—  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.  
Sydnor Pump & Well Co.
- Presses—  
Collins Bros.
- Quill Boards—  
Washburn.
- Quillers—  
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.  
Universal Winding Co.  
Whitin Machine Works.
- Quill Cleaners—  
Terrell Machine Co.
- Receptacles—  
Economy Baler Co.  
Rogers Fibre Co.
- Reels—  
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
Frank Mossberg Corp.
- Rings—  
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.
- Ring Spinning Frames—  
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.  
H. & B. American Machine Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.  
Whitin Machine Works.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- Ring Travelers—  
Dary Ring Traveler Co.  
National Ring Traveler Co.  
Victor Ring Traveler Co.  
U. S. Ring Traveler Co.
- Rolls—  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Collins Bros. Machine Co.  
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
The Whitin Machine Works.  
Woosocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Rolls (Metal)—  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
- Rolls (Rubber)—  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.
- Rolls (Wood)—  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
Washburn.
- Roller Bearings—  
Charles Bond Company  
Fafnir Bearing Co.  
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.
- Roving Cans and Boxes—  
Denison Mfg. Co.  
Rogers Fibre Co.
- Roving Machinery—  
Whitin Machine Works.  
Woosocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- Saddles—  
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.
- Sanitary Equipment—  
Vogel Co., Joseph A.
- Sanitary Fountains—  
—See Drinking Fountains.
- Scales—  
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
- Scalloped Machines—  
Morrow Machine Co.
- Securing Powders—  
Bosson & Lane.  
Ford, J. B. Co.  
National Oil Products Co.
- Scrubbing and Cleaning Powders—  
The Denison Mfg. Co.
- Sesquicarbonate of Soda—  
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
- Section Beam Heads—  
Frank Mossberg Corp.  
Mossberg Pressed Steel Corp.
- Selling Agents—  
Woodward, Baldwin & Co.  
Deering, Milliken & Co.  
Reeves Bros.
- Selling Agents (Cotton Goods)—  
Amory, Browne & Co.  
Curran & Barry.  
Deering, Milliken & Co.  
W. H. Langley & Co.  
Leslie, Evans & Co.  
Reeves Bros.  
Wallington, Sears & Co.
- Sewing Machines—  
Morrow Machine Co.
- Sewing Machines and Supplies—  
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.  
Shafting, Hangers, Etc.  
—See Power Transmission Machinery.
- Shafting—  
Fafnir Bearing Co.  
William Sellers & Co., Inc.  
Wood's T. B. Sons Co.
- Shear Grinders—  
B. S. Roy & Son Co.
- Shell Rolls—  
Washburn.
- Shell Stitch Machines—  
Morrow Machine Co.
- Short Center Drives—  
T. B. Wood's Sons Co.
- Shuttles—  
Jas. H. Billington Co.  
David Brown Co.  
Lowell Shuttle Co.  
Draper Corporation.  
Hopdale Mfg. Co.  
Shambow Shuttle Co.  
L. S. Watson Mfg. Co.  
The J. H. Williams Co.  
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
- Silk Yarns (Artificial)—  
American Cellulose & Chemical Mfg. Co.  
Duplan Silk Corp.  
Imperial Rayon Co.  
Industrial Fibre Co.
- Silent Chain Drive—  
Link-Belt Co.  
Morse Chain Co.
- Singeing Machinery—  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Sizing Machines—  
Charles B. Johnson
- Sizing Starches, Gums—  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Hart Products Corp.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
Stein, Hall & Co.
- Sizing Compounds—  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Bosson & Lane  
Corn Products Refining Co.  
Drake Corp.  
General Dyestuff Corp.  
Hart Products Corp.  
A. Klipstein & Co.  
National Oil Products Co.  
United Chemical Products Co.  
John P. Marston & Co.  
Seydel Chemical Co.  
Seydel-Woolley Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Slashers—  
Charles B. Johnson
- Slashers Combs—  
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.  
T. C. Entwistle Co.  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.
- Textile Finishing Machinery Co.
- Softeners (Cotton)—  
Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Bosson & Lane.  
General Dyestuff Corp.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
National Oil Products Co., Inc.  
Seydel Chemical Co., The.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
United Chemical Products Corp.  
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.  
Wolf, Jacques & Co.
- Softeners—  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
National Oil Products Co., Inc.  
Seydel-Woolley Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.
- Skewers—  
Daid Brown Co.  
Courtney, The Dana S. Co.  
T. C. Entwistle Co.  
Jordan Mfg. Co.  
Walter L. Parker Co.  
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.
- Slashers and Equipment—  
Saco-Lowell Shops.
- Soaps—  
Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
A. Klipstein & Co.  
National Oil Products Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
United Chemical Products Co.
- Soda Ash—  
J. B. Ford Co.  
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.
- Softeners (Oil)—  
Bosson & Lane.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
Hart Products Corp.  
National Oil Products Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.
- Spindles—  
Collins Bros. Machine Co.  
Draper Corporation.  
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Whitin Machine Works.  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.  
Woosocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.



## CLASSIFIED LIST OF ADVERTISERS

Fournier & Lemoine.  
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.  
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.  
Spinning Frame Saddles—  
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.  
Spinning Frame Top Rolls (Wood)—  
Washburn.  
Spinning Rings—  
Collins Bros. Machine Co.  
Draper Corporation.  
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Whitin Machine Works.  
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.  
Spools—  
David Brown Co.  
Courtney, The Dana S. Co.  
Jordan Mfg. Co.  
Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.  
Frank Mossberg Corp.  
Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.  
U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.  
Walter L. Parker Co.  
Sprockets—  
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.  
Sprockets, Silent Chain—  
Link-Belt Co.  
Spoolers—  
Draper Corporation.  
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Whitin Machine Works.  
Spinning Tapes—  
American Textile Banding Co.  
Barber Mfg. Co.  
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.  
Squeeze Rolls—  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.  
Starch—  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Corn Products Refining Co.  
Keever Starch Co.  
Penick & Ford, Ltd.  
Stein, Hall & Co.  
Stencil Machines—  
A. J. Bradley Mfg. Co.  
Stencil Papers—  
A. J. Bradley Mfg. Co.  
Stripper Cards—  
L. S. Watson Mfg. Co.  
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.  
Switch Boxes—  
Chicago Fuse Mfg. Co.  
Tanks—  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.  
Tape—  
Georgia Webbing & Tape Co.  
Temperature Regulators—  
American Schaeffer & Budenberg Corp.  
Textile Castings—  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.  
Textile Machinery Specialties—  
H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.  
Cocker Machine & Foundry Co.  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.  
Textile Finishing Machinery Co.  
Textile Soda—  
J. B. Ford Co.  
Mathieson Alkali Co.  
Temples—  
Draper Corporation.  
Hopdale Mfg. Co.  
Textile Apparatus (Fabrics)—  
B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.  
Henry L. Scott & Co.  
Textile Dryers—  
American Moistening Co.  
Top Beams—  
Frank Mossberg Corp.

Top Rolls For Spinning Frames—  
Washburn.  
Trademarking Machines—  
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.  
Transfer Stamps—  
Kaumagraph Co.  
Transmission Belts—  
Jas. H. Billington Co.  
Charles Bond Company  
Edward R. Ladew Co.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
Graton & Knight Mfg. Co.  
Transmission Machinery—  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.  
William Sellers & Co., Inc.  
Wood's T. B. & Sons Co.  
Tollets—  
Vogel, Jos. A. Co.  
Transmission Silent Chain—  
Link-Belt Co.  
Morse Chain Co.  
Trucks (Mill)—  
Rogers Fibre Co.  
W. T. Lane & Bros.  
Trucks For Pin Boards—  
Washburn.  
Tubes (Paper)—  
Sonoco Products Co.  
Turbines (Steam)—  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.  
Twister Rings—  
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.  
Twisting Machinery—  
Collins Bros. Machine Co.  
Draper Corporation.  
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Whitin Machine Works.  
Twisting Tapes—  
Barber Mfg. Co.  
Underwear Machines—  
Morrow Machine Co.  
Ventilating Apparatus—  
American Moistening Co.  
Parks-Cramer Co.  
Ventilating Fans—  
B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc.  
Warpers—  
Barber-Colman Co.  
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works.  
Draper Corporation.  
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
T. C. Entwistle Co.  
Warp Dressing—  
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.  
Rosen & Lane.  
Draper Corporation.  
Hart Products Corp.  
E. F. Houghton & Co.  
National Oil Products Co.  
Seydel-Woolley Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons Co.  
Warp Stop Motion—  
Draper Corp.  
Honedale Mfg. Co.  
R. T. Warp Stop Equipment Co.  
Warp Tying Machinery—  
Barber-Colman Co.  
Warner Shell—  
Cocker Machinery & Foundry Co.  
Warpers (Silk or Rayon)—  
Simp Machine Co.  
Washers (Fibre)—  
Rogers Fibre Co.  
Waste Reclaiming Machinery—  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Whitin Machine Works.  
Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Inc.  
Waste Presses—  
Economy Baler Co.  
Water Controlling Apparatus—  
Rodney Hunt Machine Co.  
Water Wheels—  
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.

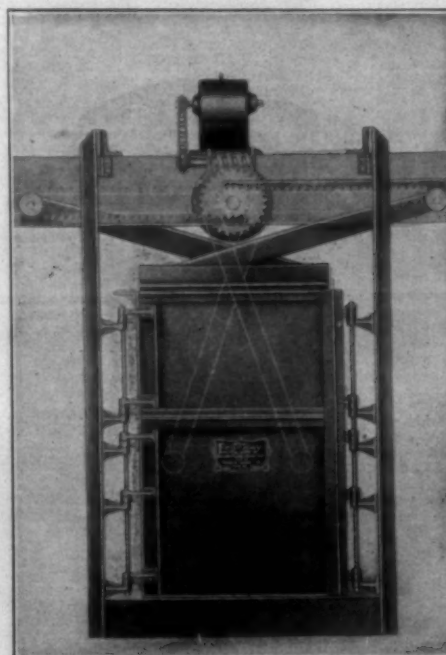
Weighting Compounds—  
Arabol Mfg. Co.  
Bosson & Lane.  
General Dyestuff Corp.  
Hart Products Corp.  
Marston, Jno. P.  
National Oil Products Co.  
Jacques Wolf & Co.  
Seydel-Woolley Co.  
L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.  
Well Drillers—  
Sydnor Pump and Well Co.  
Whizzers—  
Tolhurst Machine Works.  
Winders—  
Easton & Burnham Machine Co.  
Saco-Lowell Shops.  
Universal Winding Co.  
Winders (Skeln)—  
Slipp Machine Co.

Windows—  
Carrier Engineering Corp.  
Parks-Cramer Co.  
Window Guards—  
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.  
Wire Partitions—  
Wrenches—  
Frank Mossberg Corp.  
Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.  
Yardage Clocks—  
T. C. Entwistle Co.  
Yarns—  
Paulson, Linkroom & Co.  
Mauney-Steel Co.  
Yarn Tension Device—  
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.  
Yarn Presses—  
Economy Baler Co.  
Yarn Testing Machines—  
H. L. Scott & Co.

**ALL STEEL**  
**ECONOMY**  
**FIRE PROOF**

**YARN**  
**PRESS**

Direct Motor Connected—Completely Inclosed Chambers  
"JUST WHAT EVERY YARN MILL NEEDS"



This Economy yarn baling press is unquestionably the last word in baling press development.

Chamber completely inclosed—no openings. The chamber is made up of four sets of doors, so that the ends of the chamber open as well as the sides. The four doors, however, lock at two corners by a very simple locking device.

This new yarn press produces a bale 36" long by 24 wide, of 12 to 15 cubic feet, weighing about four hundred pounds and over, making it possible to produce bales 24 to 36 inches deep, weighing from two hundred and fifty to four hundred pounds and over. Chamber five feet deep. Equipped with a directly connected electric motor capable of pulling up to 10 horse torque, alternating current 2 or 3 phase, 50 or 60 cycle, 220 or 550 volt.

The end doors as well as the sides, swing out independently, leaving all four sides of the bale exposed.

We should like very much indeed to confer with you regarding this Economy yarn press, and assure you that you would receive satisfactory service. The users of press are well satisfied with this yarn press, because it is convenient to load with great pressure and rapid in operation. Very substantially constructed.

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Mills

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FIG. 20  
Oblong Basket

**LANE**

Patent Steel Frame  
Canvas Mill Baskets

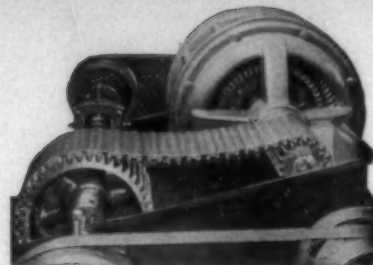
Were first used in a Fall River Mill in  
1898.

Other types of mill receptacles had  
been tried but the Lane Canvas Basket  
with its perfectly smooth surfaces, its  
slightly yielding, flexible sides and  
frame, and above all its strength and  
durability have seemed to meet all the  
requirements of the textile mill as no  
other basket had done.

**W. T. Lane & Brothers**

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Canvas Baskets for 25 years*

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Bank Bldg.; CHICAGO, ILL., 112 W.  
Adams St.; CLEVELAND, OHIO, 421  
Engineers Bldg.; DENVER, COLO.,  
211 Ideal Bldg.; DETROIT, MICH.,  
7601 Central Ave.; LOUISVILLE, KY.,  
516 W. Main St.; E. D. Morton Co.;  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., 413 Third St.,  
Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.; NEW OR-  
LEANS, LA., 521 Baronne St., A. M.  
Lockett Co.; NEW YORK, N. Y., 59  
Church St.; OMAHA, NEB., 727 W. O.  
W. Bldg., D. H. Braymer Equipment  
Co.; PHILADELPHIA, PA., 303 Peo-  
ples Bank Bldg.; PITTSBURGH, PA.,  
Westinghouse Bldg.; SAN FRANCISCO,  
CALIF., Monadnock Bldg.; ST.  
LOUIS, MO., 2437 Railway Exchange  
Bldg.; TORONTO, 2, ONT., Canada,  
50 Front St. E., Strong-Scott Mfg.  
Co.; WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, Can-  
ada, Dufferin St., Strong-Scott Mfg.  
Co.

**MORSE**



**DRIVES**

**Starch**



*and these Stars have a meaning*

—They signify the different grades in  
which Thin Boiling Eagle Starch is offered  
to the Textile Industry.

Being the pioneers in the manufacture of Thin Boiling  
Starches, we are gratified at the widespread recognition they  
have received.

Be sure to select the grade best suited to your work. Our  
knowledge and experience are at your service.

**CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.**

New York

**Starch**



# Humpity~Dumpity looked all right as he sat on the wall~

—and various types of mill receptacles look all right until they have had a few hard falls.

LEATHEROID RECEPTACLES retain their good looks year after year because the quality of material and workmanship goes all the way through.

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From the Blue Ridge Mountains comes the best oak bark for tanning, which is used exclusively in our tanneries to produce the highest grade leather for belting.

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